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# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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ONE PENNY.

## FIRE AT THE PLYMOUTH THEATRE.

THE drawing in the front page represents the recent fire at Plymouth Theatre, which broke out in the property room, after the performance the previous night of the Christmas pantomime. During the performance, at which there was a crowded audience, a strong smell of fire was perceptible, and some uneasiness displayed, but confidence was restored on a strict examination of every part of the building, and a declaration that the supposed smell of burning timber arose from a piece of burning wood from a fire in one of the apartments of the building. The performances were brought to a close, and the audience left in as merry a mood as could be wished. After the house was clear, on a suspicion that a smell of fire still existed, the manager, Mr. Newcombe, his son, and others again went over every

part of the premises, and the house was left under the assurance that all was right. Not long after, however, the alarm was given of the outbreak, which showed itself by the smoke making its way into the apartments of the hotel, immediately adjoining the theatre. The police and the agents of the fire offices having engines soon received messages of the occurrence, while signal guns from the citadel and the guard-ship in Hamoaze aroused the military and naval authorities. The fire-engines immediately attended; but the fire-plugs could not be got up for want of the keys, and the military, though turned out, were kept at "stand at ease" till an official request was made for their attendance. At last a detachment of Royal Marines, under the command of Colonel Clavell, arrived with the barrack fire-engine, followed by a detachment of the 73rd with an engine from the citadel,



GREAT FIRE AT THE PLYMOUTH THEATRE



under the command of Major Wood. The 32nd Light Infantry also sent a detachment, commanded by Major Clapcott. A large party of the Royal Artillery and Engineers were also present, as was also Brigade-Major Keith. The naval brigade was accompanied by Captain Vesey, of her Majesty's ship *Royal Adelaide*. The Mayor, superintendents, and a large body of police, were early on the spot. The other engines in attendance were the West of England (which arrived first), the County Fire, and the South Devon Railway—about seven in all. The fire meanwhile had raged furiously, threatening the hotel, the inmates of which were aoused and escaped, and the most valuable portion of the furniture of Mr. Pearce, landlord, was also removed. A little before one it was evident that the fire was one of the most serious that has ever taken place in the neighbourhood. The fire had, it was clear, spread to the ball-room, and by a little after one the whole of this splendid room was doomed. At a quarter past one the roof of the beautiful portico fell in with a tremendous crash. A roar, as of a gun, resounded through the air, and a dense volley of smoke and sparks shot up from the lurid mass. From that time huge rafters all aglow kept on falling, to the no small danger of the men who were working at the engines. Towards three o'clock, with a rising wind, the whole building seemed doomed; but by this time the firemen appeared to have got the mastery, and were able to prevent further destruction. By about ten o'clock in the morning the fire had been completely subdued. In the theatre, the lessee and manager, Mr. Newcombe; his son, Mr. Albert Newcombe; the secretary and treasurer of the establishment, Mr. Terrell; the principal machinist, and others familiar with all corners of the building, led the way to rooms where valuable articles had been deposited, gave directions for their removal, and assisted without flagging in clearing the unburnt portions of the building of all that the hurry and affright of the moment allowed them to remove. Mr. Newcombe was particularly zealous and daring in his enterprise, and most of the wardrobe was saved, though the loss must still be great. The fire was by degrees subdued in the gallery, and driven, inch by inch, to the corridors, and there finally extinguished. Consequently, the apprehended total destruction of the interior of the building was not realised. The lower circle of boxes, the upper circle of stalls, the pit and boxes generally, the stage, the machinery above and below the stage, were not touched by the fire. The Royal Hotel and theatre were finished in 1813, at a cost of £60,000.

#### THE CAPTURE OF A STEAMER BY THE ALABAMA.

THE New York papers publish the particulars of the capture of the Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel* by the *Alabama*, on her outward trip to Aspinwall. The following is the purser's statement of the occurrence:—

"The *Ariel* was captured on her outward passage by the rebel steamer *Alabama*, under the following circumstances: On the 7th Dec., at 1.30 p.m., when rounding Cape Maisi, the eastern point of Cuba, we saw a vessel about four miles to the westward, close under the high land of Cuba, barque-rigged, and under canvas. As there was nothing in her appearance indicating her to be a steamer, her smoke pipe being down, no suspicions were aroused, till, in a short time, we saw she had furled her sails, raised her smoke stack, and was rapidly nearing us under steam, the American flag flying at her peak. Such was her speed, in comparison to ours, that in about half an hour she had come up within half a mile of us, when she fired a 16 gun, hauled down the American ensign, and ran up the rebel flag. No attention was paid to the summons, and the *Ariel* was pushed to her utmost speed. She then sailed across our wake, took a position on our port quarter, about 400 yards distant, and fired two guns almost simultaneously, one shot passing over the hurricane deck, between the walking-beam and the smoke-stack, and the other hitting the foremast, and cutting it half away. A body of United States marines, consisting of 126 men, passengers on board the *Ariel*, had been drawn up and armed; but the officers in command deemed it worse than folly to resist, as we could plainly see they were training a full broadside to bear upon us, and Captain Jones gave orders to stop the ship and haul down the ensign. A boat then put off to us, and the boarding officer, on coming aboard, at once assured the passengers that none should be molested, and that all baggage and private property should be respected. He then demanded the keys to the special locker, together with all the ship's papers and letters, and informed the captain he must be in readiness to go on board the *Alabama* with him, where he was detained as a hostage until the next day. The money in the ship, amounting to 9,500 dollars, was taken off, and the prize crew, twenty in number, all well armed, put on board. The engine-room was taken in charge by two engineers from the *Alabama*. The officers and marines on board the *Ariel* were paroled, and their arms taken, as well as some belonging to the ship. Both vessels lay off the cape during the night, and part of the next day. On the afternoon of the 8th our sails were thrown overboard, and the steam-valve taken away, in order to prevent our escape, should they give chase to any other vessel, as they were expecting to capture the *Champion* also, and had been lying in wait for several days at this point for that purpose. The same night our valve was returned, and the intent on of landing us at St. Domingo changed to Kingston, Jamaica. Both vessels were then headed for the same point, and on the 9th, at nine p.m., we arrived off Point Morant, about forty miles from Kingston. Near this point the *Alabama* gave chase to and boarded a vessel, from which some information was received which induced Captain Semmes to again change his mind, and take heavy bonds for the ship and cargo, permitting us to resume our voyage. The reason given was that this vessel had reported yellow fever raging in Kingston, and he would not subject our passengers to its ravages; but we were afterwards informed at Morant that no yellow fever had prevailed there for some time. The conduct of those officers and crew of the *Alabama* in charge of this ship was extremely courteous. They were in regular communication with the United States, both by letters and papers, and were fully cognizant of our days of sailing, and that no cruisers were in these waters to intercept them. For this reason, the specie to come by the *Ariel* was left at Aspinwall, as Captain Jones did not think it prudent to bring it."

The purser of the *Ariel* says he was informed by the rebel officers and crew who came on board the *Ariel* that the *Alabama* had a crew of 126 men, who were mostly English and who were shipped by the Government shipping master in Liverpool, and knew where they were going and for what purpose. They left Liverpool in another steamer, and joined the *Alabama* at one of the Azores Islands. Before they came aboard of the *Alabama*, Captain Semmes made a speech to them, in which he told them what business they were bound on, and said that if there was any one among them who was not ready to stand by him through thick and thin, he wished him to signify it before they started. After listening to the address of Captain Semmes, three of the men only refused to go on board the *Alabama*. The rebel officers informed the purser that Captain Semmes had a wife and daughter in Cincinnati, and another daughter in Philadelphia.

THE *Ost Deutsche Post* mentions a strange custom which prevails in Northern Bohemia. Every betrothed bride, however rich she may be, is obliged to go and beg in the neighbouring villages for the feathers necessary to make her bed. She goes on these peregrinations, which sometimes last several days, in full dress and accompanied by a poor woman. Every one gives her a friendly reception, and she always carries back an ample provision of feathers.

## Notes of the Week.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC CARD is circulated at Naples representing Dr. Zanetti extracting the bullet from Garibaldi's leg. At the bottom is this inscription:—"His cry was, 'Rome or Death.'—Die, then, was his King's reply."

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ACROBAT.—In a recent impression we gave an account of an accident to a travelling performer during a tight-rope performance near Gravesend, by which a man of colour named Benjamin Prewett, and a female imitator of Flondin, received severe injuries. Prewett was taken to the Gravesend Infirmary, having sustained a fractured arm, together with injuries to the right hip, back, and lungs, arising from the fall, from the effects of which he died on Thursday week. An inquest on the deceased was held on Saturday by Mr. Hilder, the borough coroner, when Robert Abbott, a travelling equestrian, residing at Canterbury, stated that he and deceased were attached to Mace's circus, and, having been discharged about eight weeks since, resolved on giving street performances. They fixed a rope, supported by six poles, across the green at Northfleet. His daughter was one of the performers, and had performed on the tight rope for the last two years. She was attired in a Garibaldian dress, and went along the rope the first time safely. The second time she attempted to walk along the rope she had a handkerchief tied over her eyes and a sack placed over her head. She had reached about the middle of the rope when the deceased climbed up the poles to stand on the rope, so as to receive the performer when she had got to the end of the rope. The deceased called to her to go back, and immediately there was a crash, occasioned by one of the poles breaking, and his daughter and the deceased fell from the rope. He caught his daughter by the waist as she was falling, but she was hurt. The deceased fell to the ground and sustained severe injuries. He was known as Ben Aston, the African champion. The accident was occasioned by the deceased climbing up the poles, which were not sufficiently strong to bear him. They were twenty-six feet long, and the rope twenty-four feet from the ground. Medical evidence was given as to the nature of the injuries received by the deceased. The coroner having summed up, and remarked upon such exhibitions, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and strongly condemned the practice of allowing females to ascend ropes placed at so great an altitude, especially in the public streets.

An inquest was held on Saturday, by Mr. Edmunds, on view of the body of Anna Maria Harvey, who died on the previous day from injuries received in the paper-mill at Ivybridge, on the 2nd December last. The deceased was nineteen years of age, and worked for Messrs. Allen and Son, in their mills at Ivybridge, as a paper-glazer. At 8.30 on the day in question, contrary to the rule against women coming into it, the deceased was in the rolling-room, and as she was handing a book of copper plates to one of the men, her dress, extended by crinolines, was caught by a wheel. A workman named B. Good endeavoured to knock the machinery out of gear, but was prevented in consequence of her clothes having been gathered round the shaft. Biddood at once went to the engine-man, and the machinery having been stopped, the deceased's clothes were disentangled from the shaft, and she was laid upon a table. It was found that her left foot had been crushed by the cogs of the wheel, and her right leg injured. Mr. Hartley, surgeon, of Ivybridge, having dressed the wounds, she was removed in a chaise to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, where, on examination, it was deemed necessary to amputate her left foot. This was accomplished the same day by Mr. Fox. The deceased lingered until Friday week, when she died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The foreman, Mr. J. Rowe, said the jury thought it advisable that some person should be appointed to prevent the girls employed in mills from wearing crinolines in the building. Mr. Allen said that orders had been issued against the practice before the accident, and the foreman had orders to discharge any of the women who came to their work with crinolines on. They had since had handbills to that effect distributed. The foreman of the jury said it was the feeling of the jury that a man should be appointed to prevent the women going into the mills in crinolines. Mr. Allen said it was the duty of the foreman to look after them, but, as there were between 200 and 300 women, it was almost impossible for him to see who had crinolines. Mr. Trengrove, from personal observation, testified that much care was taken to prevent accidents. The coroner said this was another lesson to be learned from the wearing of crinolines. Accidents of a similar nature were of frequent occurrence to women, and he considered it to be the duty of every man, as far as he could, to hold up his hand against it, and do all in his power to discourage its use.

GREAT excitement prevailed at Bideford on Saturday, through a report that two servant men at Mr. John Cork's, farmer, in the parish of Abbotsham, and not far from the Northam Burrows, had been poisoned by the servant girl of the house on the preceding morning. It appears, from the facts already known, that the young men partook of some broth for breakfast, each having a basinful; Mr. Cork, we understand, also partook of some of the same. The men went to their work as usual, and after being out some time they were seized with gripping pains in the bowels, and with a sick feeling; they were obliged to give up work, and the inmates of Mr. Cork's house became alarmed, and sent immediately to Bideford for medical aid. Dr. Ackland was speedily in attendance, and, by the prompt use of the stomach pump, relieved the suffering men. The contents of the stomachs, we are informed, are reserved for analysis. In addition to the symptoms of poisoning manifested in the condition of these young men that aroused the suspicion that they had been poisoned, is the fact that the young woman, who is about twenty-seven years of age, had frequently threatened them. It appears the men had repeatedly "chafed" this woman, who, being of an irritable disposition, had taken it up, and had threatened to poison them. We learned, on the despatch of our parcel, that both men were likely to survive. Mr. Cork did not feel any ill effects from what he partook of; and it is thought that the poison (if any) was put into the basins, and not mixed with the whole of the broth. Our correspondent, writing on Sunday, adds that the men are likely to recover. Nothing further had transpired as to the affair.—*Western Morning News*.

At the Staleybridge Borough Court, on Tuesday, [Mary Ann James, aged about twenty-eight years, wife of Edwin James, cotton-spinner, of Wild's-court, Hollins-street, Staleybridge, was charged with attempting to drown two children, named Hannah, five years, and John Joseph, three years old, in the Huddersfield canal, and at the same time to commit suicide. Ellen Mann, a single woman, lodging with the prisoner, said that on the previous Friday, about twelve o'clock, a little boy, the brother of the prisoner's husband, told his brother, with whom he lives, when at dinner, that he should have twopenny to pry towards a funeral, as a member of a club, when the prisoner said he should not pay it, and the prisoner and her husband quarrelled. Did not see her husband hit her; but she ran out of the house, and threw herself, with her two children, into the canal. This was the case; and the prisoner, in reply to the usual formal charges, said, "I have nothing to say, only my husband said he would have his revenge if it was twenty years to come, and I could not think to be beaten again. My husband has beaten me many times about his brother. My little girl said as we were going down the Tame Valley-road, 'My daddy says he will kill thee if thou take anything out of the house.' The prisoner was then committed for trial at the next Liverpool assizes.

## Foreign News.

### FRANCE.

A newspaper, published at Nismes, called the *Opinion du Midi*, contained a letter from a priest named D'Algan, vicar-general of the bishop of the diocese, recommending the municipality to withhold the subsidy allotted by them to the theatre of that town. The Minister at once instructed the prefect to administer a warning to the *Opinion du Midi*, on the ground that the letter was "an appeal to disorder, and that its publication was dangerous to public tranquillity." The prefect of course complied with his instructions; and as this is the second warning the same paper has been visited with, it also may be suspended at any moment, and then suppressed "as a measure of public security."

It is announced that a reinforcement of 4,000 infantry and 600 cavalry is about to be despatched to the army in Mexico. The following ships of war are to be employed to transport them. The screw ships of the line *Turenne* and *Jean Bart* and the steam transport *Rhone*, which are at present at Brest; the steamship of the line *St. Louis* and the steam transport *Finistère*, at Toulon; and the transport *Eure*, of the port of Rochefort.

The Marquis de Guliffet, one of the Emperor's orderly officers, has quitted Paris, taking with him important despatches for General Forey, commander-in-chief of the French army in Mexico.

The *Moniteur* contains the following decree:—"Mgr. Darboy, Bishop of Nancy, is appointed to the archiepiscopal see of Paris, vacant by the decease of Cardinal Morlot."

The *Moniteur* says:—"A more decided movement in favour of peace is taking place in the United States." The only circumstance, however, that it adduces in support of its assertion is a proposed convention at Louisville, referred to in the last advices from America.

A Paris letter has the following:—"I mentioned a few days ago that one of the causes of the difference in France towards the distressed operatives of the Seine Inferieure was ignorance of the existence of that distress, an ignorance which the provincial press, and, with a few rare exceptions, the Paris newspapers, either did not care or did not dare to dispel. I am confirmed in that view by a letter published in the *Temps*—a journal which is one of the most creditable exceptions to the indifference I allude to. M. Rousselle, a member of the Paris bar, writes thus:—"It is most true that owing to the several causes you have pointed out France no longer interests herself in anything and that she leaves everything to be done by the Government. Yet allow me to mention one reason on which, in my judgment, enough has not been said. France, at least the country districts of France, is in utter ignorance of the horrible distress of the operatives. Will you believe it, sir, that in the communes of the department of the Oise—in a department continuous to that of the Seine Inferieure—I was obliged a few days ago to explain the unfortunate condition of the Rouen workmen, about which the inhabitants had not yet heard a single word. The commune of Blicourt, which is but four leagues to the north of Beauvais, and not less than twenty leagues from Rouen, did not know, up to the 5th of January last, of the existence of any distress to relieve but that of St. Peter; and nearly the whole of the communes of the Oise are in the same ignorance. I have thought it my duty, sir, to mention this ignorance of the rural population in order that the press, of which your journal is one of the most distinguished organs, may adopt the means of dissipating it. This cruel indifference with which the wealthy classes look on at the misery which is spreading over one of the largest, and, until lately, one of the most industrious and prosperous provinces of France, is one of the worst signs of the times we live in."

### GREECE.

The Greek journals publish a letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Count Mercatis, of which the following is the re-translation:—"I have read with much interest the letter you have done me the honour to write to me; and according to your wish, I have read it to Lord Palmerston and to Earl Russell. Reasons, which appear to be peremptory, prevent England from complying with the desire of the Greeks to obtain Prince Alfred for their King. I am delighted, nevertheless, to learn that the sentiments which have been manifested on this occasion in Greece will form a new bond of union between the two nations, and may thus produce the happiest results."

### AMERICA.

News received at New York from Vera Cruz to the 16th inst., announces that General Forey had occupied important positions leading to Puebla, and was preparing for an early advance.

The inhabitants of Matamoros received the French cordially. Miramon supported the French.

The Mexican Congress has issued a manifesto against the French invasion, urging resistance to the last extremity.

#### GENERAL BUTLER SUPERSEDED AT NEW ORLEANS.

The expedition of General Banks is at last ascertained to be for New Orleans, at which city it arrived on the 14th of December. General Banks supercedes General Butler in the command. On the 10th General Banks and Butler met at the army headquarters, Carondelet-street, for the purpose of a formal introduction. The *Delta* of the 17th, in its account of the meeting, says:—

"General Butler addressed General Banks and welcomed him to the Department of the Gulf. He assured him that he would find here troops who were ready to yield a cheerful obedience to every order. General Banks responded that the only pleasure he had in taking the command of the Department of the Gulf was in obeying an order of the Government of the United States. The meeting of the two chiefs was most cordial, and the interchange of sentiment was that which marks the coming together of old friends. General Butler now introduced each member of his staff, and this ceremony over, General Banks introduced the members of his staff. Soon after these formalities General Banks and staff withdrew. General Butler then addressed his staff, and requested that each member should take pains to enlighten and assist their successors, of whom he spoke in high terms. He praised, in the warmest manner, General Banks, and assured the gentlemen present that his was a character of which the American people might well be proud. Nothing could be more generous than the manner and terms in which General Butler spoke of his successor."

President Davis has issued a proclamation ordering that General Butler, if captured, shall be hanged, and his officers reserved for execution. It says:—

"I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that William B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed, in cold blood, by hanging, after the occupation of the city of New Orleans, by the forces under General Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offense even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city:—And whereas, the silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority, for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence too conclusive that the said Government sanctions the conduct of the said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for these crimes: now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and



declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging. And I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole, before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes. And whereas, the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usage of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages,—now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing by necessary severity crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as commander-in-chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order:—1. That all commissioned officers in the command of the said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honourable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they, and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution. 2. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they therefore be treated when captured as prisoners of war with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged. 3. That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the Executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States. 4. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy. In testimony whereof I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 23rd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1862.

“JEFFERSON DAVIS.

“By the President, J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.”

The Confederate steamer Alabama captured the steamer Ariel, of the Californian line, on her outward passage, on the 6th inst., with Captain Sartori, Major Garland, and 160 marines of the Federal navy, and 9,500 dollars in currency and specie. In consideration of the many women and children among the passengers, Captain Semmes released the vessel after three days, instead of destroying her. He took ransom bonds for 228,000 dollars payable one month after the recognition of the Confederacy. The private property of the passengers was spared. The Federal officers and marines were paroled. Fearing recapture on the return voyage, Captain Jones, of the Ariel, left his freight of gold at Aspinwall.

#### LIFE IN THE CONFEDERATE CAMP.

The following is extracted from an American letter:—

“It seems probable that Jack Frost, who took no part last winter in the fray, will reassert his authority this winter, and interfere not only with the Potomac, the James, and York Rivers, but also with such streams as the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee, from the first of which, in its present low stage, the Federal gun-boats will, perhaps, be unable to make their egress before they are clutched by the icy fingers of winter. The ink in the carpet-bag under my head froze solidly last night, and became like a lump of coal. The suffering of the army was terrible; but we are universally assured that, in spite of their superior comforts, the sufferings of the Yankees exceed those of the Confederate soldiers. There is a rumour of six Yankee pickets being frozen to death on the night of the 6th. It is a repetition of the old experience in Napoleon's Russian campaign in 1812, during which the soldiers from Italy and the sunny South bore the rigour of that merciless winter far better than the soldiers from the North of Europe. There is only one man who seems utterly unconscious that it is not July—the commander-in-chief, General Robert E. Lee. We breakfasted this morning, according to General Lee's invariable custom, in the open air shortly after sunrise, and such a starved shivering company, with the exception of the general himself, as gathered round his table and partook of that wintry *al fresco* meal, it has never been my fortune to witness before. Many were the suggestions made and discussions indulged in by the general's staff in reference to obtaining his approval of a requisition on the quartermaster-general for a hospital tent, in which the head-quarters staff might take their meals. Inasmuch as the general is greatly averse from increasing the transportation requisite for himself and his staff, I fear the latter will have no alternative but to continue to shiver. It rarely happens that such cold weather occurs in Virginia before Christmas without giving warning of an unusually severe winter. The Confederates are in high spirits at the prospect, as in many ways it is likely to be of great advantage to them, and a corresponding detriment to their opponents. The usual frolics at General J. E. B. Stuart's head-quarters are of nightly recurrence, except on the occasions when the general is absent upon one of his long scouting rides, which keep him out all night, and afford a respite to ‘General Stuart's head quarters band,’ which consists of one excellent banjo-player and one ‘bones,’ and is thus temporarily released from serenades and the discourse of other music. But all other entertainments of the camp have for the moment been thrown into the shade by the performances enacted two nights ago by General Hood's Texans, and which by particular desire will be repeated to-night. General Hood, a tall, stately, eager-looking soldier, is universally admitted to have led his Texan brigade into some of the hottest places which could be found throughout this war, and if the palm of valour could be proclaimed devoted to any one brigade, there is little doubt that Virginians, Louisianians, and every other State would combine in acknowledging the superior and paramount claims of Hood's fighting Texans. General Hood, who is much beloved by his men, knows that listlessness and want of interest and occupation in camp are fatal obstacles, when the day for action comes, to efficiency in the field. He has been at the pains, therefore, to encourage the organization, among his men, of a band of Ethiopian minstrels, ten to twelve in number, who on Saturday night discoursed very eloquent music and elicited rapturous applause, especially one soldier successfully dressed up as a dancer, and conspicuous for a remarkably neat foot and ankle. The long preparation which such performances exact, the interest of the discussions which they subsequently awaken, are great incidents in the monotony of camp life, and very healthy stimulants to men so disposed to listless apathy as the Southern soldier.”

PERSONS requiring IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES, repayable by easy instalments, should examine the prospectus of the LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, 297, Goswell-road, London, which can be had gratis, or will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped envelope.—[Advt.]

## Provincial News.

**LANCASHIRE.—A GENTLEMAN GAROTTED ON THE MANCHESTER EXCHANGE.**—The other evening, about five, Mr. W. Brooks, of Talavera place, Lower Broughton, was garrotted on the steps leading to the Exchange. He was ascending the steps from Bank-street, and when at the top he was suddenly seized from behind, an arm was thrown round his throat, and he was pulled roughly backwards. The garrotter, however, had reckoned without his host. Mr. Brooks laid hold of the adjoining pillar, and resisted the ruffian's attempts to put his hand in the left waistcoat pocket. A violent struggle ensued, and the fellow took to his heels. An alarm was raised; a cabman knocked the runaway down; and Police-constable Sutton, who had heard the outcry from a neighbouring street, walked the offender off to the police-station. The whole transaction was witnessed by a newspaper boy. It was stormy at the time, and there were but few persons in the street. The prisoner was brought before the city magistrates, and was committed for trial at the sessions. He wore a prison dress, and said his name was James Pearson.

**AN INDEBATABLE IMPOSTOR.**—On Saturday, George Harrison, a tall, good-looking, soldierlike fellow, who said he had been discharged from the 4th Dragoons, in company with Mary A. McDonald, a woman about thirty-five years of age, with a child in her arms, was charged before Mr. Raffles, at Liverpool, under the following circumstances:—On the night of the 27th ult. the prisoners called at the house of Mr. Gardner, in Rodney-street, where Harrison represented himself as a police officer, and said he had been sent by Major Greig with the woman to different houses, for the purpose of obtaining a small sum of money for her, as she had the child in her house; and requested Mr. Gardner to contribute. This was declined, and they went away. Mr. Gardner, suspecting all was not right, followed them and they took the direction of Major Greig's house. On arriving there, and observing they were followed, they ran away. Information was given to the police, and they were taken into custody. Further inquiry showed that Harrison had called at the house of Major Melly, in Chatham-street. To Major Melly he represented he was a discharged soldier, produced a letter, purporting to be from Preston, and stating that a considerable sum of money was due to him there; and also requesting him to come over and get it. To do this he solicited “a loan” of a sum of money to take him to Preston, and Major Melly made the requisite advance (a sovereign). On another occasion Harrison, accompanied by another man, called at the house of Mr. Brown, West Derby, to whom he represented himself as Inspector Carlisle, of the Liverpool detective police, and said that his companion was the captain of a ship that had been wrecked off Holyhead, who was collecting subscriptions for his crew. Harrison represented that he had been sent with the pretended shipwrecked captain to attest the truth of his statement. The money he collected, he said, was to be appropriated to the purchase of clothes to enable the poor shipwrecked sailors to reach the Sailors' Home in Liverpool. Harrison had a paper with him, on which was written the pretended signatures of several gentlemen as subscribers. After hearing the evidence, the magistrate sentenced Harrison to be imprisoned for three months. The woman was discharged.

**STAFFORDSHIRE.—FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.**—An inquest was held at Ranton Monastery, on Thursday, by Mr. Collis, on the body of George Norton, a young man twenty-eight years of age, who for some time had been in the service of Major the Hon. A. H. Anson, as valet. The story of the unfortunate accident which resulted in his death was narrated by Major Anson himself, who appeared deeply affected while giving his evidence. He said: On Tuesday, the 9th of December, I was shooting in the Ranton covers, with Lord Lichfield, Earl Vane, Mr. Woodroffe, and others. Deceased was my valet. He was loading for me, and had a second gun. Those shooting were all in a line. We had gone down the cover about sixty yards, when a rabbit got up before me and doubled back through the line of beaters. I fired at it when it had got about fifteen yards from me. As soon as I fired, I saw the deceased fall. He was behind some hazel bushes. He was fifteen yards behind the beaters. He ought to have been close to my side. He has shot with me before in covers and he knew it was dangerous to stay behind. Major Anson went on to say that deceased was found to have been shot in the right leg. Medical assistance was obtained from Eccleshall Stafford, and Birmingham, but it was found necessary to amputate the leg. Twenty-four hours after the operation delirium attacked the poor fellow, and did not leave him till his death, which took place on Monday last. Mr. W. Brailsford, gamekeeper to Lord Lichfield, gave similar evidence. He said that when Major Anson fired he (Mr. Brailsford) believed everybody was in line. He thought it almost impossible for Major Anson, even had he had his attention fixed upon the spot, to have seen the deceased behind the bush from the place where he was standing. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the fact, entirely acquitting Major Anson from blame.—[Staffordshire Advertiser.]

**BERKSHIRE.—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.**—At the Reading quarter sessions, a man named Bonner, between fifty and sixty years of age, pleaded “Guilty” to a charge of possessing thirteen florins and seventy-three shillings, all counterfeit, with intent to utter the same; and the Deputy Recorder (Mr. T. Bros), previous to passing sentence, was informed that in 1831 the prisoner was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation for housebreaking at Oxford, after having undergone imprisonment for minor offences, and that he was subsequently sentenced to transportation for life, but obtained a ticket of leave. The Deputy Recorder said he would renew that last sentence if it was within his power; but if that were even done it was likely the prisoner might, by practising that hypocrisy which those of his class were capable of, deceive the authorities and obtain his liberty before a long period had elapsed. If he sentenced him to three years' penal servitude he could not tell but what it might virtually be reduced to six months' confinement, for he had no control over penal servitude. He had control, however, over imprisonment, and he should commit him to the county goal for a period of two years, as he was certain that sentence would be carried out. After the prisoner had been removed from the dock, he remarked that he would rather have been sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT HIGH PARK COLLIERY.**—On the 9th inst., a most shocking accident occurred in the High Park Colliery, resulting in the death of Enock Bowley, a collier, aged twenty-two years. The deceased was engaged in the mine when, through (it is supposed) the weakness of the supports, two tons of line gave way, completely burying the poor fellow. When the debris was removed a most sickening sight presented itself; the body of the deceased was found literally crushed to atoms, and its several parts had to be placed in a cloth for removal. The coroner of the district held an inquest on Saturday, which was adjourned, in order that the pit may be examined by the Government Inspector. Another of the colliers, named Ed Robinson, was also partially buried by the falling earth, his thigh is broken, and he has received other severe injuries, so that his recovery is very doubtful.

**YORKSHIRE.—CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.**—A YORKSHIRE VICAR.—Lieutenant William Langdale, second son of the Hon. Charles Langdale, of Houghton, near Market Weighton, and a very considerable owner of property, was married on the 8th in London. Mr. William Langdale is nephew of Lord Herries, who is a very large proprietor in the parish. Mr. W. Langdale is lieutenant and

commanding officer of the 9th East York Rifles, whose headquarters are at Market Weighton. The family are highly respected in the town and neighbourhood, and the ringers at the church, in honour of the wedding, rang the church bells up to the receipt by them of the following extraordinary notice from the vicar:—“The Vicarage, January 8, 1863.—To the Leader of the Ringers in Market Weighton Church.—If I am rightly informed, you have been ringing the bells of God's house this morning in honour of a wedding which I presume has taken place in a Popish mass-house. Now, every such wedding in England is an open act of sin against Almighty God; and I hereby forbid you, and all other persons, to ring the church bells to-day, or any other day, for any such purpose. You must stop instantly, or I will have you severely punished. And in future you must obtain permission, both from me and the churchwardens, before ringing for any purpose whatever.—I am, your faithful pastor, JOSEPH FOXLEY, Vicar.”

**WARWICKSHIRE.—EXTRAORDINARY BURGLARY IN BIRMINGHAM.**—At about half-past eight on Friday night, the house of Mr. Thompson, Carpenter-road, Edgbaston, was broken into under the following curious circumstances. Two of the sons of Mr. Thompson, who had been sitting in the house for some time, went out into the garden to smoke, and while there one of them hearing a rustling in the bushes, turned round in the direction of the house, and was surprised to see that one of the first floor windows was wide open. Going to the spot, he found that there was a ladder up to the window, and guessing at once that there was an intruder in the house he told his brother to take away the ladder, and keep a watch in the garden, and went and gave the alarm in the house. Arming himself with a poker, and carrying a candle in his hand, he went up-stairs to make a search. At the top of the stairs he found a little door on the left, and closed, and on opening it saw a man in the act of getting out at the bedroom window in front of the house. The thief sprang on to a little verandah over the door, thence to the ground, but his troubles were not over yet, for one of the servant girls, who was standing with Miss Thompson at the front door, rushed forward, and, seizing him by the hair, began to shriek wildly for help. After a brief struggle, however, he succeeded in getting clear off; and, on examining the rooms, it was found that he had taken with him jewellery and watches to the value of £50. In the large bedroom there was found a large bag containing three valuable silk dresses and a mahogany writing-desk packed ready for removal. As the night was dark, no one can give a particular description of the thief.—[Birmingham Gazette.]

#### FEMALE GAROTTER

At Marylebone Police-court, on Tuesday, two repulsive looking women, who gave the name of Jane West and Elizabeth Goss, were charged with assaulting a young lady and robbing her.

Eliza Selby, a young lady on a visit to her brother, a clerk in the Bank of England, residing in Bayham-street, Camden-town, said, last evening I went to the Southampton Arms, High-street, Camden-town, to fetch some wine, and whilst leaving with it Goss wished me a “happy new year,” and asked for something to drink. West was crying. I said if I thought it would do them good they might have some, and on their assurance that it would, I went in and treated them to sixpennyworth of rum, to pay for which I took my purse out. West asked me to drink, and I sternly refused. They both said, as I declined, that they would not, and as I was leaving they left it behind, and followed me out. West passed close to me, and feeling her hand in my pocket, I accused her of it. As soon as I said so, Goss got behind me, and put her arms round my neck, and pressed me so tight that I was nearly suffocated. (Prosecutrix described the way in which she was served, which was the regular garotter's hug.) As soon as I recovered my senses, I found they had both run off with my purse, containing 47. 15s. 6d. and some documents. I informed a gentleman passing by, and afterwards the prisoners were captured.

Joseph Cornwell, a sharp lad, stated: I was passing the Southampton Arms, when I heard the lady say she had been assaulted and robbed, and offer half a sovereign to any one who would bring the woman back. I went in pursuit, and saw the two prisoners in a public-house, and told a boy to keep his eye upon them whilst I went for the lady, and if they offered to go away, to give a whistle. When I went back with the lady I found they had gone up a dark yard, and as no one else would venture up, I went and searched about amongst heaps of baskets and carts, and at last saw the two prisoners crouched down by the side of a cart. I said, “Come out, it's no use your hiding; you've garotted a lady.” They called me a liar, and said they had not seen any woman. I waited some time for them and called for help, but no one would come up. At length they both came out and ran out at the other end of the yard. I followed them, and they separated. I told them it was no use their doing that, for I should be sure to have them. On this they joined together again, and a policeman coming along I handed them over to him.

Edmund Frith, 103 S, proved finding the purse, but no money, close by where the prisoners had secreted themselves.

Sergeant Mulvaney, 8 S, asked for a remand, as he believed there would be former convictions against both prisoners.

Mr. Yardley remanded them for a week.

**A JEREMY DIDDLE.**—Stamford market was on Friday last visited by one of those scheming individuals who obtain a living by their own audacity and the stupidity of others. Persons are often duped and swindled in most extraordinary ways, but never before has so barefaced a trick been heard of in Stamford as the one practised on the *gobe-mouches* on last market day. The fellow, who possessed the “gift of the gab” to perfection, with the greatest sangfroid commenced his harangue by telling the bystanders he had visited the town for the express purpose of deceiving whoever he could, and he wished to see whether the Stamfordians in 1863 were greater dolts than their ancestors in the 14th century. He then proceeded to sell one or two sovereigns for 19s. and a few shillings for 10d. each. He afterwards pulled a hair from his head, and asked if any one would give him 6d. for it. A person in the crowd ventured to buy it, and the man presented the purchaser with a shilling. Having by these means and the distribution of some pence, and a great deal of talk, raised the expectations and good humour of the crowd, he thought it time to begin business on his own account. He purchased about twenty-five matches for 6d., and offered them for sale at 1s. each. The lookers-on, no doubt thinking he was about to perform the same liberal act as in the case of the hair, eagerly clamoured for the matches, and in a very few minutes twenty were disposed of. The man then asked if they were all satisfied with their bargain. One individual said he was not, and the fellow answered, “Then you'll get nothing.” Turning to the others, he asked if they were satisfied. “Yes,” was the immediate reply. “Then so am I,” was the rejoinder; and throwing a few coppers amongst the crowd, to clear the way, he walked to the railway station a gainer of 15s. or 16s. by his “deception.” He said at the station he scarcely expected the people of Stamford would prove such fools.—[Stamford Mercury.]

**THE YELVERTON CASE.**—We understand that notice of petition to appeal to the House of Lords has been served upon the pursuer by the defender's agents in this case. The petition to the House of Lords can only be lodged when the house is sitting; but the case involving a question of status will, no doubt, be taken up early in the session.



## SKETCHES IN ITALY.



WATER CARRIER IN LOMBARDY.

## SKETCHES IN ITALY.

OUR sketches this week are of the various types of females in classic Italy, renowned, among other things, for the beauty of her daughters.

## A FARM-HOUSE IN ALSACE.

THOUGH belonging to France, Alsace is essentially German; and the Germans entertain the desire and the design to make it German again. But any province which France has stole, as it stole Alsace, it is never willing to give back. Long, at all events, may Alsace keep its German character! The engraving which we offer to our readers presents a pleasant glimpse into German peasant life. We have here a healthy, happy family, with obviously good appetites.

## OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

ON Saturday the Metropolitan (underground) Railway was opened to the public, and many thousands were enabled to indulge their curiosity in reference to this mode of travelling under the streets of the metropolis. The trains commenced running as early as six o'clock in the morning from the Paddington (Bishop's-road) Station and the Farringdon-street terminus, in order to accommodate workmen, and there was a goodly muster of that class of the public, who availed themselves of the advantages of the line in reaching their respective places of employment. At eight o'clock the desire to travel underground in the direction of the City began to manifest itself at the various stations along the line, and by nine it became equally evident to the authorities that neither the locomotive power nor the rolling-stock at their disposal was at all in proportion to the requirements of the opening day. From this time, and throughout the morning, every station became crowded with anxious travellers, who were admitted in sections; but poor were the chances of a place to those who ventured to take their tickets at any point below Baker-street, the occupants being, with but very rare exceptions, "long distance," or terminus, passengers. This circumstance tended to increase the numbers at every station every minute, until there became sufficient to fill any train of empties which might be sent to overflow; and we believe we are correct in stating that ultimately a number of the Great Western narrow-gauge carriages, as well as engines, were brought into requisition, and by this means the temporary wants of the public were accommodated. Possibly the greatest point of attraction, if the collection of numbers may be taken as any criterion, was King's-cross, which is certainly the finest station on the line, throwing even the termini into the shade. At this point, during the morning, the crowds were immense, and the constant cry as the trains arrived of "No room," appeared to have a very

depressing effect upon those assembled. Between eleven and twelve at this station, and continuously for the space of an hour and a half, the money-takers refused to take money for passengers between King's-cross and Farringdon-street, but they issued tickets between that station and Paddington; and many, whose destination was City-wise, determined to ride on the railway on its first day of opening, took tickets for the opposite direction, in order to secure places for the return journey. At twelve o'clock the clerks informed the public, who were certainly then assembled to the number of some 500 or 600 at King's-cross, that there were enough people at Paddington to fill four trains in succession; and that, therefore, their instructions were to issue no Farringdon-street tickets for an hour. This announcement had the effect of getting rid of very large numbers. While, however, all the tendency of the traffic was towards the Farringdon-street terminus during the morning, the public were enabled to proceed westward with but little inconvenience. Towards afternoon, however, the tide set in the other way, and the approaches to the trains at Victoria-street can be compared to no other than the crush at the doors of a theatre on the first night of a pantomime. Between one and two o'clock thousands of anxious travellers by the new route were collected outside the Victoria street terminus, and when the outer doors were opened, which was only at intervals, the rush was tremendous, and on reaching the ticket-office the difficulty of exchanging cash for a ticket was an equally difficult task. The platform gained, the next grand struggle was for a seat in the incoming and presently outgoing train. Classification was altogether ignored, the holders of No. 1 being obliged to go in No. 3, or not at all, and *vice versa*. Hundreds on each occasion, however, had to be left behind to take their chance of the next train in rotation. Once in motion all appeared to be right, the riding very easy.

## A CLERGYMAN CONVICTED OF AN INDECENT ASSAULT.

AT the Wilts quarter sessions, before Sir John Awdry and other justices, the Rev Herbert Williams, curate of Tidcombe and Fossbury, was indicted for indecently assaulting Maria Beckingham, a girl about seventeen years of age, on the 26th of November last. The case has excited a great deal of interest in the town and county. Mr. Swayne appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Herbert Saunders appeared for the defendant. The defendant in this case is a married man, and prior to the alleged commission of this offence had officiated as curate of the parishes of Tidcombe and Fossbury. The defendant lodged with a Mr. Barnes, who lived in the parish, and was waited upon by the servants in the house. The prosecution, a respectable-looking girl, was a servant in the employ of Mr. Barnes, and from her statement it appeared that on the evening of the 26th of November she and the defendant were alone in the house. She took his tea to him in the parlour, and he then entered into conversation with her about going to America, asking her if she would like to go, to which she replied that she should not care about going alone. The girl was nursing the baby at the time, and the defendant put his hand round her, attempted to kiss her, committed an indecent assault upon her, and made a most improper request. She resisted defendant's importunities, threatening also that she would tell her mistress. The defendant begged that she would not do that, and promised her that if she would not he would take her out to America with him. After this Mr. Williams left the house and proceeded to the evening school. When the girl's mistress returned she informed her of the assault committed upon her, and the mistress, as may be imagined, became very angry, and at once proceeded to the school, called the defendant, and acquainted him with the nature of the charge made against him. The defendant denied the truth of the statement, and alleged it was a trumped-up charge by the girl. On the following day the girl made a complaint to her father, who, during his dinner hour, had an interview with the defendant, when the latter said if he had done wrong he was very sorry for it, and a man could not do more than that. He also said he hoped the father would forgive him and say nothing about it, as it would do him no good, and it would ruin him. He also held out his hand, and wished to shake hands with the father, who, however, said he must take time to consider whether he should take any proceedings against the defendant. The Rev. Mr. Williams wished to know how long he would be in coming to a decision, and wished the father to go up to his lodgings that evening. The father did not go, and legal proceedings were then commenced. On the application of the prisoner's counsel he was allowed to sit at the table by the side of his counsel, and not to appear in the dock. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty," and the witnesses were ordered out of court. Mr. Swayne opened the case to the jury, and stated the facts as given in the above narrative. Evidence having been given at considerable length, the chairman summed up, and said he thought the magistrates were fully justified in sending the case for trial, and he was always inclined, in cases of this kind, to send them for trial by a jury. He should be very reluctant to expose himself to the imputation of trying to suppress and keep quiet a matter of public scandal. The learned chairman then went through the evidence, and left the case in the hands of the jury. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner having been placed at the bar, the chairman addressed him, telling him he had been convicted on evidence which left no doubt of his guilt, and his sacred position would tend greatly to aggravate the punishment that the court would feel it its duty to inflict. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner be imprisoned to hard labour in the House of Correction at Devizes for six calendar months.—*Western Daily Press*.



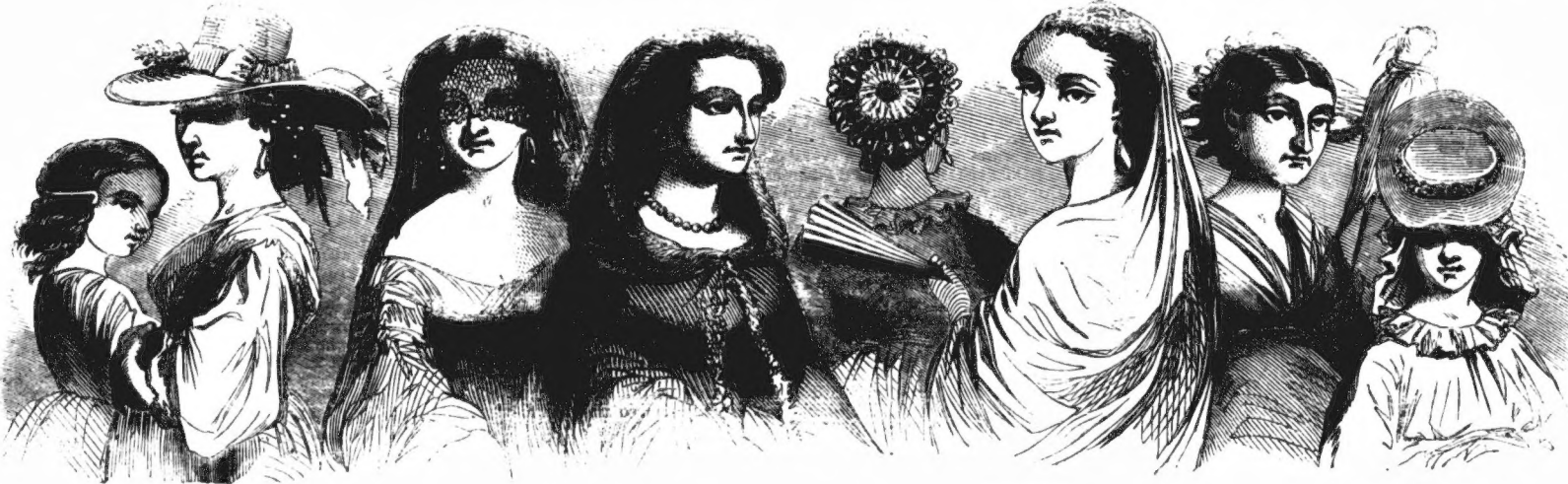
FLOWER GIRL IN LOMBARDY.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE House of Commons will see some changes amongst its members on its assembling on the 5th of February, six gentlemen having been elected since the prorogation—namely, Mr. Denis William Pack Beresford, for the county of Carlow, in the room of Mr. McClintock Bunbury, resigned; Mr. Grenfell for Stoke-upon-Trent, in the room of Mr. J. L. Ricardo, deceased; Alderman Rose, the Lord Mayor of London, for Southampton, in the room of Mr. Willcox, deceased; Alderman Cubitt, the late Lord Mayor of London, for Andover, in the room of Mr. H. Beaumont Coles, deceased; Mr. Pender for Totnes, in the place of Mr. T. Mills, deceased; and Sir Edward Dering, Bart., for East Kent, in the room of Mr. Deedes, deceased. In the course of a few days another member will be elected for Totnes, in the room of the Earl of Gifford, deceased. Other changes will be announced on the first evening of the meeting of parliament. A seat for Cambridgeshire will become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Edward Ball, and a seat for the borough of Cambridge by the resignation of Mr. Andrew Stuart. Mr. Monson, the late member for Reigate, is now a peer, and the seat vacant. Mr. Richardson, it is said, will resign Lisburn; and Mr. Thornhill is expected to vacate his seat for North Derbyshire. Mr. Turner, it is reported, intends resigning his seat for Manchester in order to make way for Mr. Samuel Lang, a former member of the Government.

THE health of the King of the Belgians is again failing. A celebrated German surgeon, Dr. Langenbeck, of Berlin, is at present attending his Majesty.

PRACTICAL JOKING IN THE ARMY.—We sincerely regret to have to refer to a case of "practical joking" which lately occurred in the 18th Hussars, and which formed the subject of a court of inquiry. Anything less jocose and more stupid and ungentlemanlike than the proceedings conventionally classed under this head cannot well be conceived. Gutting the room of an unpopular member of a regiment is an act more befitting the undergraduate career of a "ticket of leave," than that of a gentleman's son; and in the present instance the un-resentful character of the victim took away from the outrage even the element of pluck which is sometimes held to palliate such freaks. Schoolboys, not to speak of those grown to man's estate, have long since eschewed this kind of boisterous mischief. We are glad to find that his royal highness the field-marshal commanding-in-chief promptly took up the case in the 18th Hussars, and when it was proved, at once sent down the deputy-adjutant-general to Hounslow, who read a severe lecture to the offenders, and announced that their leave was stopped and their promotion affected by their transgressions. As some impression to the contrary appears to prevail, we feel bound to state that the culprits at once bowed to their sentence, and accepted it in a spirit which leads us to hope we shall hear no more of these vulgar eccentricities.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.



VENETIAN.

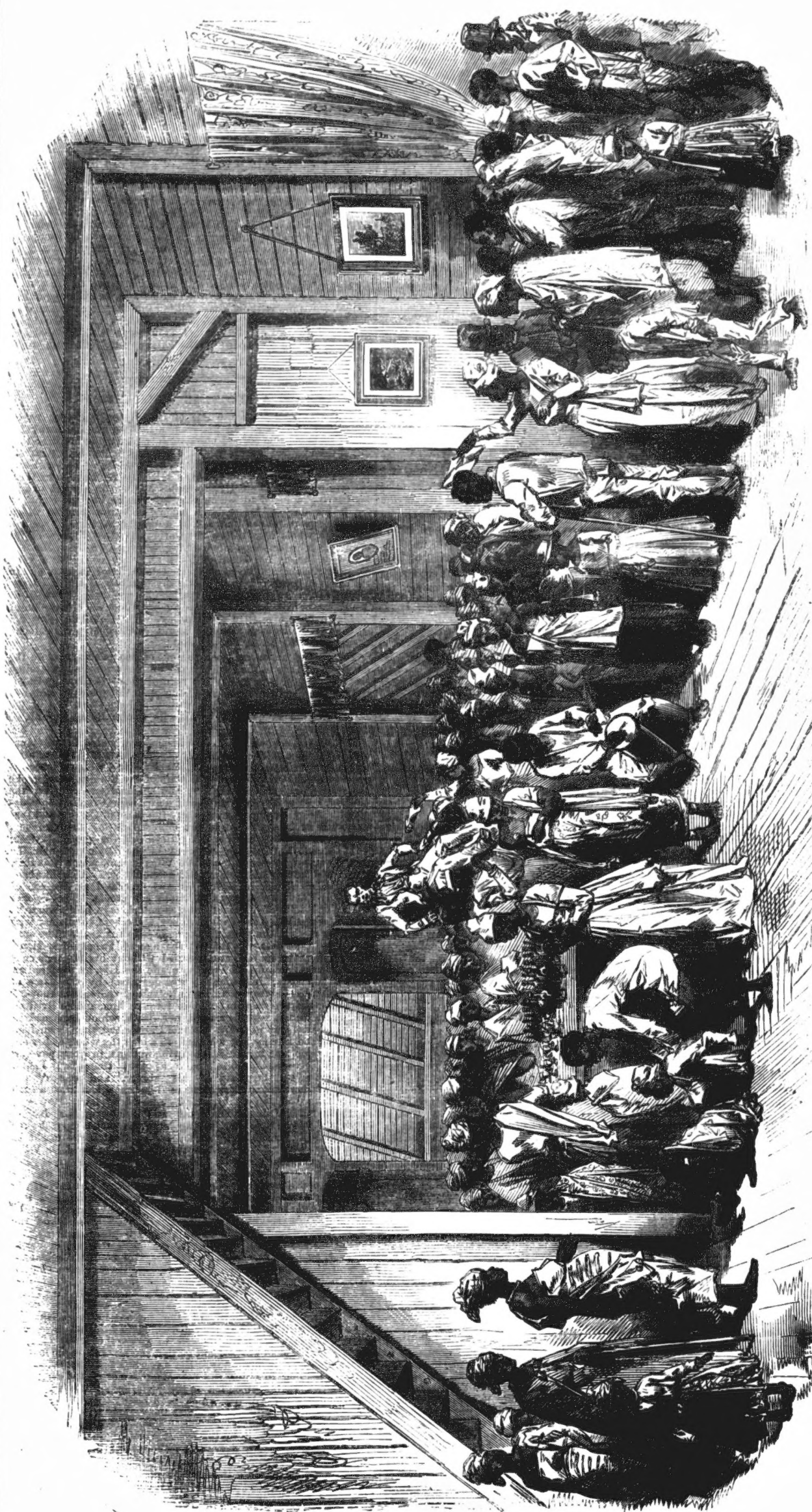
MILANESE.

BOLOGNESE.

PEASANTS.

VENETIAN, MILANESE, BOLOGNESE PEASANTS—DIFFERENT STYLES OF ITALIAN BEAUTY.





NEW YEARS DAY CELEBRATED BY NEGROES IN DUTCH GUIANA.

very comfortable one. Others of the negroes fan him as he is carried round the room, or rather round a table covered with wine for the men, and punch and liquors for the ladies.

"Congratulations to the steward are meanwhile shouted on every side, and grow more and more noisy as long as anything is left in the bottles. Drums and other instruments increase the noise and the commotion. As soon as the bottles are empty, all the negroes and negroesses go forth to the front of the house to dance the 'Ranya.' This dance lasts eight days; it begins in the morning, continues till noon, and recommences at four to continue till midnight. During all this time, the negroes and negroesses are not exactly models of temperance."

ABDUCTION OF A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

At a session of Gloucestershire magistrates of the Chipping Sodbury division, John Richard Crampton, late schoolmaster of the Horton National School, was charged with having taken off an unmarried girl, Emma Stinchcombe, daughter of Daniel Stinchcombe, against the will of her father, she being under the age of sixteen years. The complainant, Mr. Stinchcombe, is an extensive farmer, residing at Horton, and the prisoner who is a married man, and who appears to be some-

thing of a musician, frequently visited the house under pretext of giving lessons to Mr. Stinchcombe's son on the piano. Crampton seems to have availed himself of the opportunities thus afforded to engross the affections of Miss Stinchcombe, a girl fifteen years of age, and to have induced her to quit her father's house surreptitiously in the night of the 3rd inst., and to proceed with him to Chippingham, from which place they took the train which leaves for Reading at 2.55 p.m. The elopement of the girl was discovered early on Sunday morning, and the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Rawle, superintendent of the Gloucestershire constabulary for the Sodbury division, who succeeded in tracing the fugitives to Chippingham, and telegraphed a description of them to the police authorities at Reading. On the arrival of the train at the latter place, Crampton and the girl were detained until the arrival of Superintendent Rawle, who at once took Crampton into custody on a charge of abducting the girl. In reply, the prisoner said that he was going to take the girl to his wife, that he knew he had done wrong in taking her away without her father's consent, and he was sorry for it. The prisoner and the girl were brought back to Chipping Sodbury, the prisoner being lodged in the station-house, and the girl being handed over to her uncle, Mr. Thomas Stinchcombe.

The above facts having been proved in evidence, Crampton expressed a wish that Emma Stinchcombe should be examined as a witness. Mr. Rawle, however, stated that he did not call the girl on the part of the prosecution. The prisoner then stated that the girl left with him by her own wish, and that he did not know that he was laying himself under the lash of the law in what he was doing. He denied that he had taken her away with any evil intent. He implored the prosecutor not to press the charge, stating that he was already a ruined man, and beseeching forgiveness of God for his conduct. The prosecutor said he should let the law take its course. Mr. Hartley, magistrate, said the case must go before a higher tribunal, and committed the prisoner for trial at the next assize. Crampton was then charged with stealing a silver spoon, the property of Mr. Stinchcombe. In this case the girl Emma Stinchcombe was called as a witness, and she stated that she had left the spoon at the school at Horton, and that Crampton had told her on two or three occasions to take it home. The last time he did so was last Monday week, and then he said he would put it in his pocket book and take it down himself. The magistrate decided that the evidence was inconclusive, and the prisoner was accordingly committed on the charge of abduction.

NEW YEARS DAY IN DUTCH GUIANA.

I'm sending the sketch of which we offer an engraving M. Theodore Bray writes from Surinam as follows:—"In a short time the question of the emancipation of the blacks is to be discussed in Holland. This has suggested the sketch which I take the liberty of forwarding to you. The scene which it represents, and which, ever since the birth of the colony, has been invariably the same, will, if freedom is given to the blacks, be sure to disappear. Thanks to the measures which the Dutch Chambers are about to take, the African, having become the equal of the white, will be able to wear boots and eat cucumbers. These few words will explain my sketch:—

"On the 1st January, at nine o'clock in the morning, all the negroes on an estate, young and old, men and women, come to the house of the steward to wish him a happy new year. All the crowd is in holiday attire. The steward, having been invited to take his place, in an arm-chair, is lifted up by the negroes to their shoulders. Some that have not been able to seize the legs of their chair seize the legs of the steward, so that his position is not a



## NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 25, Wellington-street, Strand, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W.		L. B.
			A. M.	P. M.	
17	S	Dr. Franklin born, 1706	11 43	12 0	
18	S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany	0 18	0 50	
19	M	James Watt born, 1736, died 1819	1 19	1 47	
20	T	Garrick died, 1779	2 13	2 38	
21	W	Louis XVI guillotined, 1793	3 1	3 25	
22	T	Sir Francis Bacon born, 1560	3 49	4 8	
23	F	Duke of Kent died, 1820	4 30	4 52	

MOON'S CHANGES.—New Moon 19th, 4h. 2m. a.m.  
Sunday Lessons.

## MORNING.

18.—Isaiah 51, Matthew 16.

## EVENING.

Isaiah 53, Romans 16.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*. All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

A BAKER'S APPRENTICE.—The cricket's chirping noise, as it is called, is produced by the friction of the cases of their elytra, or wing-cases, against each other, these parts being curiously adapted to produce this sound.

MARY (Clapham).—In no country in Christendom is marriage between an uncle and niece lawful. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal in Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, and some of the States of North America.

PATERFAMILIAS.—Registration of birth answers all the purposes of baptism, as regards property; indeed, it may now be considered the only recognised authority in that respect, for whether a child be baptised or not, it must be registered.

INQUIRER.—Birgham is a small ancient village on the north bank of the Tweed, a few miles below Kelso. It was here the twelve competitors for the Scottish throne met, in 1291, the commissioners of Edward I., to represent their claims to him, acknowledge his paramountcy over their country, and submit to his decision as to their pretensions.

ANNIE WILSON.—When a lady acquires property by inheritance, not will, she cannot come into possession of it until she is twenty-one years of age. Under a will there is usually a power giving her possession at her marriage.

OSTEO.—Louis Napoleon was born at the Tuilleries, April 20, 1808. He and the King of Rome, his cousin, were the only two princes of the Bonaparte family born under the shadow of the imperial dignity. The Emperor and the Empress Maria-Louise were his sponsors.

GEORGE (Halifax).—The American dollar is worth 4s. 1½d. of English money. It is divided into ten dimes, 100 cents, and 1,000 mills.

J. S.—A child, born in England, of Irish parents, is Irish. A child follows the nationality of its father. If English parents had a son born in Kaffirland, that son would be an Englishman and not a Kaffir.

C. M. S.—There is a riding academy in Seymour-place, Bryanstone-square.

## THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

"When France is satisfied," said the Emperor a few years ago, "the world is tranquil." The expression betrayed a self-consciousness and a kind of assumption not exactly pleasing to the patriotic foreigner, but it conveyed an unmistakable truth. There is no denying that whilst France busies herself with her internal organization the nations of Europe go on their way, if not rejoicing, at least in the enjoyment of perfect security; and that the whole world is startled and alarmed when it hears of a real French grievance, a frontier to rectify, an influence to destroy, an insult to avenge. The position and inherent power of France will always give her this kind of weight in European affairs. It was not an empty boast of the Bourbon king so much as a well-reasoned conclusion that without his assent no power in Europe should draw the sword. Whatever may be the cause, the speech of the Emperor Bonaparte is decidedly the one most eagerly expected from the crowned heads of Europe. For months previously to its delivery its probable tendency is canvassed all over the Continent with as much impatience as if the issue of peace and war were at all times involved in it; and when the great speech has been delivered and there has been no sensational appeal—nothing but the commonplaces with which most sovereigns quiet their Legislative Assemblies, the quidnuncs breathe freely; a calm pervades the political atmosphere; France, to adopt the imperial dictum, is satisfied and the world is tranquil. Such, we presume, will be the effect of the speech at the opening of the legislative session at Paris. Material prosperity, grandeur and strength, are not all a nation lives for. A people so intellectually active as the French must at times writhe at the thought that the price paid for all these benefits mentioned by the Emperor is the surrender of many of their most cherished traditions. Having bathed in the bracing waters of parliamentary conflict—having listened to the eloquence of the most eloquent parliament of modern times—having taken part in real elections, discussed great political questions, and managed their own affairs, they cannot but feel that a portion of their birthright is subtracted, and pray that it may be restored. The system which excludes so many distinguished men from public life, which silences so many useful pens, and which so completely stifles free discussion, may have quite as many inconveniences and dangers as its predecessors. The words of the Emperor suggest a hope, at least, to the friends of parliamentary institutions. "There is no longer," he asserts, "in the masses the same inclination to change as of old, nor do convictions alter at the least zephyr which appears to agitate the political atmosphere." The admission is something gained. As the Emperor elsewhere alludes to the imperfection of "present institutions" it is not unreasonable to presume that he will some day act upon it.

It is not pleasant to learn that a fresh generation of garotiers and ticket-of-leavers is in active training; but, so, however, it appears to be. A short time ago—as our readers will recollect—two children sallied out of a court near Holborn, and attempted with more or less success to garotte an old lady who unluckily fell into their hands. A little later the police magistrate was embarrassed what he should do with a youth of eleven, who while living with his father had obtained several pounds under false pretences from one of his friends, and whose general conduct had been quite in keeping with the adroitness shown by this single offence. So lately

as Friday week it turned out, on a boy named John Day being charged with the theft of a basket of nuts, that he was at the head of an association of young thieves, and had the further honour of being their trainer. He had accomplished the theft in concert with another boy, and had been unluckily caught while covering his young partner who had run away with the plunder. In the presence of the magistrate, though the evidence of his identity was conclusive, "he affected the greatest astonishment, and said it was all a mistake about him." The artfulness did not serve; it provoked the police to let out all they knew of him. The magistrate who was surprised, less, we suppose, with the existence of an association of thieves than with its having so young a practitioner at its head, questioned the policeman as if he were travelling over new ground:—

"Mr. Arnold: Association of young thieves?"

"Policeman: Yes, your worship."

"Mr. Arnold: What does he do at the head of this association?"

"Policeman: He is the trainer of boys and girls in thieving."

Some of those he teaches are little bits of things.

"Mr. Arnold: He seems a very young hand to be a trainer of thieves."

"Prisoner: No, I ain't."

"Mr. Arnold: Does he say he is not a young hand to be a trainer?"

"Policeman: Yes, your worship."

It is right to add—for we may as well be just to the urchin—that one of his subsequent answers makes it doubtful whether he meant to deny the impeachment on his honesty, or on his youthful competency as a trainer, by his answer, "No, I ain't;" but the further testimony of the police showed that he had been repeatedly convicted, that girls as well as boys enter his school, and that his general plan has so far a system about it that its foundation is to have one set of boys occupying the attention of the owner of a shop while another is robbing him.

There is nothing new, as we all know, in a professional education in thieving. All that Mr. Fagan did with his boys—all that Victor Hugo's awkward student witnessed in the Parisian Alsatia, was done so far back as in the time of Elizabeth, when, as Charles Knight tells us, a school of thieves was discovered under the charge of a broken-down merchant, with all the appliances to furnish the town with cut-purses as accomplished as the type Shakespeare gives us of them in his ancient "snapper up of unconsidered trifles," Autolycus. But a boy teacher of a school of boys and girls—himself accomplished under the gentle schooling of some half-dozen imprisonments—this is certainly a state of things for which many of us must have been as little prepared as the police magistrate.

## CRINOLINE AN AGENT TO INFANTICIDE.

ON Tuesday evening, Dr. Lankester held an inquest at the Perseverance Tavern, Mary-street, Hampstead-road, on the body of a newly-born male infant, which was found near the premises of Messrs. Cubitt and Co., Gray's Inn-road. It appeared that it was found on the previous Saturday morning before daylight, by one of Cubitt's workmen, in Arthur-street, Bagnigge-wells-road. It was wrapped up in some dirty linen. The police were apprised of the discovery, and the child was eventually removed to St. Pancras workhouse, where it underwent an examination by Mr. Saul, the resident surgeon. It was a fine child, of the full period of gestation, but he believed that it had been still-born, and no doubt it had been attended by a skilled person. The coroner said there would be an end to their inquiry, but he could not help remarking that there was a want in such cases. There should be a law for registration, with a medical certificate for burial, attested by a witness. In such events, he believed that it would frustrate attempts at concealment. A juror said that the wearing of crinoline, in his opinion, greatly helped the concealment and commission of infanticide; for by the rotundity of the dresses there were no means of ascertaining the real state of the wearer, either before or after the crime had been committed. The coroner said he could bear out the gentleman's observation, for he had had a case in which a servant, made up with crinoline, had actually waited at the dinner-table until within half an hour of her confinement. Several jurors having spoken as to the use of crinoline and its dangers by fire, and also its nefarious appliances, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, that "the exposed child was still-born."

INGENUOUS SYSTEM OF SHOPLIFTING.—An elegantly dressed female entered a jeweller's shop on the boulevard a day or two ago, and asked to see some valuable gold pins, of which she wished to purchase one, she said, as a new year's present for her husband. While she was examining the articles, a man began playing a barrel organ before the door. The music seemed to annoy the lady, and stepping to the door, she threw a piece of money to the man, and told him to go away, which he did at once. On returning to the counter she said that none of the pins suited her, but that, as some compensation for the trouble she had given, she would buy a brooch for the daughter of her concubine. She accordingly chose one, paid 10s. for it, and was leaving the shop, when the jeweller missed a diamond pin of great value from those she had been looking at. He accordingly stopped his customer, who seemed highly indignant, and insisted on the jeweller's wife searching her, which was done, but no pin found. The jeweller therefore allowed her to leave, but sent his sister to watch her. The woman was soon seen to enter another jeweller's shop, and was pretending to make a purchase as before, when the organ-grinder again made his appearance. As soon as he began playing, she again threw him some money, and ordered him to move on, but the person who was watching her perceived that with the money she had also given the man a piece of jewellery. This fact was at once made known to some sergeants de ville, who arrested both of them, and found on the man several articles of jewellery which had been obtained in a similar manner. The two thieves were consequently taken to the prefecture.—*Galignani.*

ON Saturday, an inquiry was held by Mr. H. Raffles Walthew the deputy coroner for East Middlesex, respecting the death of Francis Wood, aged nine months, who lost his life under the following shocking circumstances:—It appeared that the child's mother, residing in Union-street, City-road, placed the deceased on the hearth-rug before the fire to play. She left the room for a moment, during which time a red-hot cinder flew out of the grate and dropped between the poor child's clothes and its chest. The little sufferer's cries brought in the mother, who eagerly caught it up and clasped it in her arms to quiet it, but only pressed the burning coal deeper into the child's bosom. Dr. Snell, of the City-road, was called in, but all remedies were unavailing. There was no fireguard to the grate. Dr. Snell said that the deceased child was burned internally to a considerable depth. The severity of the shock from the burns produced death. The coroner remarked on the lamentable nature of the accident, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from accidental burns."

## The Court.

The Queen, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and the domestic household, attended divine service on Sunday morning at Osborne. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

We have reason to believe that the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, according to the present arrangements, will take place on Thursday, the 12th of March, which is somewhat earlier than was at first intended. This date is fixed in order that the Princess Alice may be present at the ceremony.—*Court Journal.*

Surveyors from the Office of Works visited Windsor on Friday for the purpose of taking dimensions in various parts of St. George's Chapel, preparatory to the erection of seats and galleries for the accommodation of those connected with the ceremony. Already public interest is daily increasing, and we would suggest, as a graceful tribute to the loyalty of her Majesty's devoted subjects, that an arrangement for the procession, on leaving the Castle, to St. George's Chapel, so that it should pass through the principal entrance, down Castle-hill, and enter the lower ward by Henry the Eighth's Gateway, would be the means of gratifying thousands of spectators whom it would be impossible to accommodate within the chapel. There will be seats erected on the green at Windsor Castle for the principal officials who will have the *entree* to the Chapel Royal, though not present in the Castle; and we understand that, as the cortege passes them, they will fall into the procession, according to the position they will take up in the Chapel. In the course of a few days the Chapel Royal of St. George will be closed, and morning service performed in the Library until after the royal marriage.—*Court Journal.*

## A SINGULAR ROMANCE.

M. DE VILLEMESANT, the editor of the *Figaro*, a French paper, some time since informed his readers that he was the legitimate son of an unmarried lady of noble birth, whose name he bore; that out of filial respect for his mother's memory he had long withheld the legal evidence of his parentage, but that being harassed and persecuted by some of his mother's relations, represented by them as an impostor, and actually prosecuted by them in a court of law for bearing a name to which they alleged he had no right, he felt it his duty to his children to lay aside the scruples which had so long restrained him, and at a painful sacrifice of feeling, to lay the whole case before the world and the tribunals of the country. The facts thus alluded to came out very fully on January 6, before the civil tribunal of Blois, and they constitute a very singular romance. The case excites intense local interest, and in the crowded court were to be seen many members of the oldest and most wealthy families in the department, who had known M. de Villemessant from his infancy, and among whom the circumstances of his birth were matter of notoriety. The Count de Beaucorps de Crequy, Madame de Bouville, and M. de Clinchamp were among the witnesses for M. de Villemessant.

The present action, which arises out of one pending before the courts of Paris, is in the form of a demand for a judicial declaration that the plaintiff is in reality the natural son of the late Mademoiselle Louise Renee-Francoise de Launay de Villemessant, who was the daughter of Philippe Delaunay de Villemessant, one of the body-guards of Louis XVI, by his wife Louise Renee Hurault de Saint Denis.

M. Lachaud, counsel for M. de Villemessant, stated in substance that the mother of his client, a lady of excellent family in Touraine, was unfortunately seduced by a Colonel Cartier, whom she accompanied throughout Europe in the wars of the Empire, in which he greatly distinguished himself. By him she had two children the plaintiff, born at Rouen in 1810, and a girl named Isoline, now deceased. After her elopement she bore the name of Cartier, and that name was habitually given to her children during their infancy. Nevertheless, when the present plaintiff, at the age of sixteen, went through the Catholic ceremony of the first communion, he was described by his name of De Villemessant, which was then recognised both by his mother and grandmother. A certificate of his birth at Rouen, in which he was described as the son of Madlle. de Villemessant, was also among the proofs. That he was the son of Madlle. de Villemessant was notorious in Blois, where he was known and liked as a dare-devil boy, and where, to all those who knew his mother, the striking likeness spoke for itself. The only difficulty in the case was that, at the age of twenty-one, M. de Villemessant fell in love and married without his mother's consent. On that occasion, in order to evade the law, he procured an "act of notoriety," in which he was described by the name of Cartier, and as having been born in Poland of "parents unknown." Soon after the marriage his mother forgave him, and he lived on terms of affection with her until her death, which happened in a most tragical way in 1847. Colonel Cartier had then been long dead, and she, having lost a lawsuit in which the whole of her expected fortune was involved, was living in Paris, in great poverty. M. de Villemessant, himself poor at that time, had helped his mother to the best of his ability, and one of the proofs of her acknowledgment of him as a son was a bill in her favour drawn by him, and endorsed by her. However, in 1847, Madlle. de Villemessant and her daughter Isoline committed suicide together, leaving letters in which they desired that their little furniture in their lodging at Montmartre might be given to the plaintiff. Ever since that time the name of De Villemessant had been borne by the plaintiff without dispute. But very lately M. Cazain and Madame Verzie, the legitimate nephew and niece of his mother, brought an action against him in Paris, in which they alleged that his only real name was Cartier, and that he had no right to bear the family name of M. de Villemessant. In answer to this action, the plaintiff, not wishing to brand the memory of his mother, contented himself with pleading the notoriety of his name of M. de Villemessant. The tribunal of Paris, however, held that in the face of the "act of notoriety" obtained by himself on the occasion of his marriage, the evidence of contrary notoriety was not sufficient, and it accordingly granted an injunction against his using the name of De Villemessant. M. de Villemessant appealed, and the court of appeal being informed of the action to establish his parentage, which he had at length decided to bring at Blois, adjourned the case for three months to await the result of that action. M. Lachaud now submitted that the proof as to the matter of fact was clear as noon-day. His adversaries, in fact, admitted themselves to taking objection to the jurisdiction. He argued at great length a point of law which is in reality the only substantial question in dispute—i.e., whether the various letters and certificates produced constitute such a "commencement of proof in writing" as is required by the code to sustain an action of this kind. The case stands over, when the public minister will be heard.

The motive of M. de Villemessant's opponents, as stated by M. Lachaud, is simply to extort money. He had lent them considerable sums from time to time, they always writing to him as "My dear cousin," and it was only when his patience was tired out that they threatened to force him either to drop his name, or to brand the memory of his mother.



## General News.

THE *Phare de la Loire* publishes a letter from Cayenne, of December 1 which states that some days previously a boat manned by six convicts, under the care of an inspector and a keeper, left the Isle La Mere to carry two days' rations to some workmen at the Isle Le Pere, about a league distant. When some distant from land the convicts fell upon the officers. The inspector, seeing resistance useless, jumped into the sea and swam to land, but the unfortunate keeper, who could not swim, was murdered and thrown overboard. Boats were soon sent in pursuit, but without success. It was subsequently ascertained that the convicts landed at Maroni, and, after wandering about for three days in a starving state, murdered a negro, whom they found fishing in a boat, and ate his body raw. It was reported that the murderers had afterwards gone to Demerara, where they were arrested.

A PARIS letter has the following:—"A very old story, which has many a time been served up to illustrate the charitable character of deceased, and even of living, priests, is now doing duty in the press as a 'touching anecdote' of Cardinal Morlot. The papers say that his valet one day asked him for some money to buy necessary linen for an honest man who was in great necessity and had nobody to care for him. The money was given, and on the following morning the cardinal found half-a-dozen new shirts on his dressing table. He asked why they were there. The valet, bursting into tears, replied, 'Oh, Monseigneur, pray forgive me—you are the poor man that I wanted the money for; you give everything away, and never think of yourself, and I could not bear to see the ragged state of your shirts any longer!' The moral of the tale is good, but its historical value is more than doubtful."

A NEW YORK letter has the following strange story:—"Considerable interest is felt for the family of an officer who was killed at Fredericksburg, and acted very singularly after his death. He was on the battle-field on horseback, waving his sword. A shell came and took his head smooth off. He rode on for some distance, his hand continuing to wave the sword."

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal granting the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the undermentioned gentlemen and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten; viz.:—Thomas Davies Lloyd, of Bronwydd, in the county of Cardigan, and of Kithue, in the county of Pembroke, Esq.; Henry Rich, of Fanning, in the county of Berks, Esq.; Francis Crossley, of Belle Vue, in the county of York and of Somerleyton, in the county of Suffolk, Esq.; William Brown, of Richmond-hill, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Esq.; Sir Daniel Cooper of Wollahra, in New South Wales, Knight, late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of that colony; David Baxter, of Kilmarnock, in the county of Fife, Esq.—*Gaz. etc.*

EIGHT deserters, seven being Neapolitans and one Tuscan, taken prisoners at Aspromonte, have just been tried at Palermo. They were declared guilty of rebellion, not of treason, and were sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. The public prosecutor gave notice of appeal, on the ground that the sentence was too lenient.

THE very remarkable escape of a workman is reported from Blackburn. He slipped from the roof of a house, where he had been at work, and fell a height of twenty-two feet. Fortunately, his foot caught a projection from the window and saved his fall, the worst consequences of it being a broken arm.

MR. WILLES, the judge of the County Court of Northumberland (Circuit No. 1) will succeed Sir J. E. Baskley Wilmet (promoted to London), as judge of the Bristol District (Circuit 54). Mr. William Blanshard, of the Northern Circuit, will succeed Mr. Willes in Northumberland.

MR. CHARLES KEAN'S visit to his native city, Wexford, has been made the occasion of great festivity. Sir Benjamin and Lady Morris invited forty of the *élite* of the neighbourhood to meet him and Mrs. Kean at dinner, all of whom were presented with tickets for the readings in Shakspeare, and 400 cards were issued for a ball in the evening, which was held in the Town Hall immediately after the performance. Dancing took place in the Council Chamber, and supper was laid out in the Town Clerk's office. The band of the 86th Regiment attended. Dancing was kept up till morning.

A MOVEMENT is again being made by the friends of parliamentary reform in different parts of the country. It is proposed to hold a conference of reformers either in London or Manchester to re-organize a popular agitation on the question, and with the view of directing the attention of the friends of complete suffrage in this district to the project, Lord Teynham had addressed a letter to the treasurer of the Northern Reform Union.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

A LETTER from Berlin states that the numerous manufactories of cotton in that city are suffering severely from the scarcity of the raw material. A number of them are completely at a stand, and others have discharged a great part of their hands. At least 5,000 of those weavers are now out of employment in the Prussian capital.

ON Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Payne, the coroner for Southwark, received information of the death of Sarah Rowe, aged ten years, living in Gravel-lane, Southwark. The mother of the deceased left the room, when she got on the fender to reach something off the mantel-shelf, and there being no fire-guard before the grate her dress caught fire. Her shrieks brought assistance, when the flames were extinguished and she was taken to Guy's Hospital, where she shortly after her admission expired.—Another frightful accident happened to Mary Ann Chevers, aged eight years, living in Fort-street, Bermondsey, who was also burnt to death by her dress catching fire.

ON Saturday morning, Mr. Green, the governor of Durham gaol, received a communication from Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, ordering that Mary Cox should be reprieved until further signification of her Majesty's pleasure. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was convicted along with her husband, John Cox, at the last Durham assizes, of the murder of an old woman named Ann Halliday, at a place called Broadmires, near the city of Durham. John Cox was executed on the 23rd ult.; but the sentence on Mary Cox was ordered to be deferred until after her confinement, a jury of matrons having declared her pregnant. The decision of the Home Secretary was made known to the prisoner by the Rev. Provost Platt, Catholic priest, who had been in attendance upon her since her condemnation. The prisoner, who had at times been in a very excited condition, has become much calmer since she learned that there was a strong probability that her life would be spared; and the two female warders, who have been in attendance upon her day and night since her condemnation, have been withdrawn from her cell.

THE Rev. H. T. Armfield, formerly foundation scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and now curate of Armley, near Leeds, has been appointed by the Dean and Chapter to a minor canonry in Salisbury Cathedral.

ON Sunday evening, the Rev. G. Crowther Smith, Dissenting minister of Folkestone, announced from his pulpit his retirement from the Congregational body, and his return to communion with the Church of England. It is understood that Mr. Smith has received promise of episcopal ordination, and that meanwhile he will be engaged in subordinate clerical work in a metropolitan parish. A late Congregational minister of Margate was ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury three weeks since.

THE Rev. J. Wood, incumbent of Clayton-le-Moors, was on Monday committed for trial for forgery. He had acted as trustee for the Clayton-le-Moors Friendly Society, and, it is said, wrongly appropriated 200*l.* to his own use.

## EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

BENJAMIN CLOSE, a cab-owner, was charged, at the Lambeth Police-court, with stealing and receiving a quantity of boots and shoes the property of Mr. Lyon, a boot and shoe manufacturer, in Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street.

It appeared that the prosecutor had unfortunately in his employment a foreman who had been convicted of dishonesty, and also his son as an errand boy, who had plundered him to a considerable extent. This youth, Charles Close, had been tried at the late Old Bailey sessions with two notorious coiners, named Yates and Clements, and sentenced to three years' hard labour for plundering his master to a considerable amount, and disposing of the property to the prisoner Yates. On the discovery of the robbery, Mr. Lyon took stock, and found a deficiency of goods to the amount of £200; and since that time his premises have been robbed by some person well acquainted with them, of property amounting to £200 additional. On the apprehension of Yates some boots and shoes were found, which were sold by the present prisoner, and this led to his apprehension. One pair of the boots produced were identified as the property of Mr. Lyon; and Mrs. Yates, the wife of the convict Yates, was called to prove the transactions between her husband and the prisoner. She said that on one occasion she accompanied her husband to the house of the prisoner, and he sold them seven pairs of women's boots, one of which were those sworn to by Mr. Lyon, jun. Witness heard the prisoner ask her husband to purchase all he had, observing at the time that the thing was getting too hot, for his brother Charles was taking things elsewhere, and that he meant to cut and purchase a cab and horse. It further appeared, that in 1856 the prisoner was tried and convicted of a robbery with violence, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; that he had a so been frequently summarily convicted, and that his wife was well known in the City.

The depositions were prepared for trial, but the officers engaged believing that they will be able to strengthen the case, the prisoner was remanded.

## ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE GOVERNOR OF LEWES COUNTY PRISON.

ON Monday, Francis Dimollard, a prisoner, was taken before G. Whitfield, Esq., at the county prison, charged with assaulting, with intent to murder, Mr. John Sanders, governor of the county gaol, on the previous day. Prisoner is the same man who attempted to escape from the prison a short time ago.

Mr. John Sanders, governor of the House of Correction, at Lewes, said the prisoner was received into his custody on the 26th August for trial at the ensuing sessions. He was tried at the October sessions, on the 14th of that month, and convicted of stealing silver spoons and a cloth cloak at Hailsham. He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour, and was undergoing that sentence. The prisoner was put under punishment on Saturday morning, when he was ordered to be locked up for three days on refractory diet. That was for violent conduct in continually ringing his bell and complaining of his food without the slightest ground of cause. This he did to the annoyance of the quiet of the other prisoners confined near him, who said they could get no rest. He broke the pendulum of the gong, which he had done on a previous occasion. He kicked the door of his cell so violently that he heard him in his office, and rung his bell. About six o'clock in the evening he broke the lock of the small trap-door in the door of his cell and threw out his bread, so that he was obliged to have him removed to the light refractory cell. Witness did that to prevent the annoyance to the prisoners, as he disturbed the whole place. He went to his cell about ten at night, and he was then in bed asleep. It was his custom to visit the refractory cells at night. Yesterday morning, continued Mr. Sanders, I visited him about eight o'clock, accompanied by Sprinks, a warder. Sprinks opened the cell door, and went in before me, and stood a little to my left. I spoke to the prisoner, and Sprinks stepped aside to give prisoner an opportunity to speak to me. I asked him in the usual manner if he had anything to say to me, and he came forward almost instantaneously and made a blow at me, drawing his hand across my face. It seemed to me a slight blow at the time, and I was not aware that he had wounded me till the blood began to flow from the left side of the face near the jawbone. He had not time to make a second attack, but was seized by Sprinks. I did not know he had any weapon with which he could wound me. Sprinks forced him into the corner and quickly put him on the floor. I went up the steps to call some other officers, and then I found the blood running.

Prisoner: It's no good to talk falsely; take off that handkerchief and show the magistrate.

Witness: The surgeon has traced the wound, and will speak of that.

Examination continued: My face bled profusely, and it was strapped up. I sent for the surgeon, who came and dressed the wound. I did not see anything in his hand.

Prisoner made continual interruptions, and Mr. Whitfield said he could not allow any such interruptions; prisoner would have every opportunity of making his statement by and bye.

Mr. Whitfield: What has been his conduct since he has been in prison?

Witness: His conduct both before and since conviction has been as bad as could be; he has given me and the officers as much trouble as any fifty prisoners. He has been one continual pest. I have it recorded in the journals that he threatened, on the 19th of December, to take the life of some one here, and before Captain Dalbise he said he would do some mischief before he left. He has done so several times before, but he has never threatened me personally. His threats have been general, but in my hearing. When he was going down to the refractory cell, he said he would meet me again to-morrow, or something of that sort. Mr. Shepherd will speak more positively to that.

Prisoner: It's all lies.

Mr. Sanders: I have been here twenty four years, and have never had a prisoner lift his hand against me before.

Prisoner: You're a very bad man, governor, and have done very wrong to me.

Mr. Sanders: I have no doubt he intended to take my life.

Prisoner (having been cautioned) said that when he had been in prison about a month he asked the governor if he could see a Roman Catholic priest. He said, "Are you a Catholic?" and he replied that he was and wanted to see the priest. The governor replied, "You don't see him now; we know the Catholic people, for as soon as they are in the prison they want everything." He said, "No, sir, I don't call myself a prisoner; I have never been in prison before." He could not speak any more to him as he went out. The next day he spoke about it again. The next thing he did was to ask the governor to write a letter for him to his father and mother for some money to pay the witness to come on his trial. He got the money, which was in notes, and the governor told him he had sent them to London to get them changed. He told him he must not do so, as he could change them in the town. About six or seven days after he asked to see a magistrate, and he spoke to the magistrate about it, and he told him he should have the money directly. The governor kept the letter three days after he had given him the money. After his trial he wrote another letter to his friends to send him flannel and drawers to keep him warm in the winter. It was sent about twenty days after the trial. [Mr. Sanders: The drawers were never received.] He kept him waiting for a long time, and he heard him say he would put him in the dark cell before he had them.

He punished him with three days' light cell just after that, and one night the governor went into his cell, and told him to pull off his clothes. [Mr. Sanders: You refused to do it.] At the same time one of the officers threw him on the floor and kicked him, and struck him many times. They pulled off his clothes and threw him on the floor with only his shirt on. He was locked up for three days on bread and water for ringing his bell, and he had been very much ill-treated by the governor and other officers. He was afraid of him, and on Sunday he put his hand up to guard himself, and in it was the bit of tin, and it might have struck the governor's face.

Mr. Sanders said the statement was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.

## SINGULAR CASE OF ALLEGED MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

At the Westminster Police-court, William Male, a cab-driver, was summoned for using abusive language to Captain Davis, of the Gold Coast Artillery.

Complainant stated that on the 2nd of January he hired defendant in St. James's-street, and was driven to his residence, 14, Charlwood-place, Pimlico, where he gave him 1*s.* Defendant then said, "Perhaps you will pay me the other fare." Complainant inquired what he meant, when he replied that he had driven him last summer to Highbury Barn, where he told him to wait, and that he did so for hours, but never saw any more of him. The complainant assured him that he had never been to Highbury Barn in his life, and that defendant was mistaken; but the latter stoutly affirmed that he was not, and declared he could swear to defendant among a thousand. The complainant then asked whether he was the person who had been making inquiries about him in St. James's-place, and upon his replying in the affirmative, observed that he was very glad he now had the opportunity of telling him that he was mistaken. Upon this, defendant called him a swindler. The defendant did not say when he took the complainant to Highbury Barn. He was most anxious to ascertain that, as he could account for his time throughout the whole summer. He had been ill, and went to Paris in June.

The defendant stoutly declared it was the complainant he drove to Highbury Barn. He could identify him from a hundred thousand. He was engaged by defendant from St. James's-street about last September, and agreed to take him to Highbury Barn and back, and wait half an hour, for 4*s.* 6*d.* He went to Highbury Barn, and there remained till all the lights were extinguished, but the complainant did not return. In four or five nights afterwards defendant saw complainant come out of St. James's-place and get into a four-wheeled cab with a lady, and he subsequently ascertained that he was driven to 14, Charlwood-place, Pimlico. He went there, and, although he saw four inmates of the house, they all professed ignorance of either the complainant or the lady. He was, however, at last referred by one of them to 13, James-street, Buckingham-gate, where, upon his describing the complainant, the servant told him his name was Captain Davis. He never saw the complainant before he took him to Highbury Barn. He made no complaint at any police-court at the time.

Mr. Paynter asked the defendant whether he thought it probable or reasonable that an officer in the army would run the risk of losing his commission for a cab-fare of 4*s.* 6*d.*

Defendant replied, that with the time of waiting, the fare came to 9*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Paynter, finding the defendant's license was not endorsed with any previous conviction, said he should fine him 20*s.* and costs.

The complainant pleaded hard in his behalf. He did not wish him fined, although he had felt it his duty to bring this matter forward.

The defendant then said he thought he might be mistaken, and begged the complainant's pardon.

Mr. Paynter said the defendant was doing now what he ought to have done before. He should reduce the fine to 5*s.*

THE officers and men belonging to the Coast-guard have given a day's pay towards relieving the distress in the cotton districts. The sum subscribed amounts to upwards of £1,000.

A VENERABLE MAIDEN LADY.—The death of Miss Anne Grant, a clergyman's daughter, and the oldest inhabitant of Inverness, took place last week. Had she lived till July next, she would have completed her 100th year. Until the last twelve months, the deceased regularly attended church, and, though feeble and blind, was but little impaired in intellect.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.—The *New York Times* of December 30 gives a description of the vessel which is loading, at Pier No. 9, East River, New York, with bread-stuffs at the rate of more than 1,000 barrels a day. She is 200 feet long, 88 feet breadth of beam, and 24 feet depth of hold, with two decks. Her tonnage by carpenter measurement is 1,280 tons, but, being constructed for great buoyancy, she will carry probably 1,500 tons. She has a long flat floor with sharp ends, and will doubtless be a fast sailer. Having already received 7,000 barrels of flour, she has gone down only from eleven to fourteen feet of draught. Taken for all in all, the George Griswold is one of the staunchest and best ships which has ever made her appearance in our waters. The noble mission to which her first voyage is consecrated entitles her to bear the name of one of the most honoured, though now departed, shipowners of New York. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce, through their agents, have purchased 8,250 barrels of flour, at an average cost of about six dollars twenty-five cents per barrel, most of which is already on board. Besides this, they have put in 200 boxes of bacon, 50 barrels of pork (donated), 500 bushels of corn, and 50 barrels of beef, contributed by the committee of the Corn Exchange. Eight casks and two barrels of rice, donated by an unknown good Samaritan, and 500 bushels of corn, given by the "Buffalo Corn Man," whoever that philanthropic dealer in maize may be. It is further stated that the ship will take from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels more, which will be put on board as rapidly as possible.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH. About four o'clock on Sunday morning, as a police-constable was on duty in Newfoundland-street, Bristol, he heard screams issuing from one of the houses in Newfoundland-place. He hastened towards the spot whence the cries proceeded, where he found a man named Henry Backwell in the act of throwing water over the body of a woman who had been burnt in the kitchen of the house. The poor creature was, however, so far gone that she quickly expired, the injuries she had received from the flames being of a terrible description. The constable made every inquiry relative to the catastrophe, but all that he could learn was, that the deceased's name was Mary Ann Strickland, that she was about thirty years old, and had lived for some time past in the house. It appeared that there were other inmates of the dwelling, and these on several occasions had known her sit up to a very late hour at night, sometimes sewing, and at others washing and ironing. On Saturday night, as was her wont, she repaired to the kitchen, and it is supposed ironed a quantity of clothes. Backwell says that his attention was first directed to the deceased by perceiving that something was burning in the house. He ran into the kitchen, and saw Strickland sitting in a chair, apparently insensible, and her clothes very much burnt. He attempted to arouse her to consciousness, but in vain, and then tried to put out the flames in the manner described above. There appears, however, to be some mystery about the affair, which will doubtless be cleared up at the inquest.





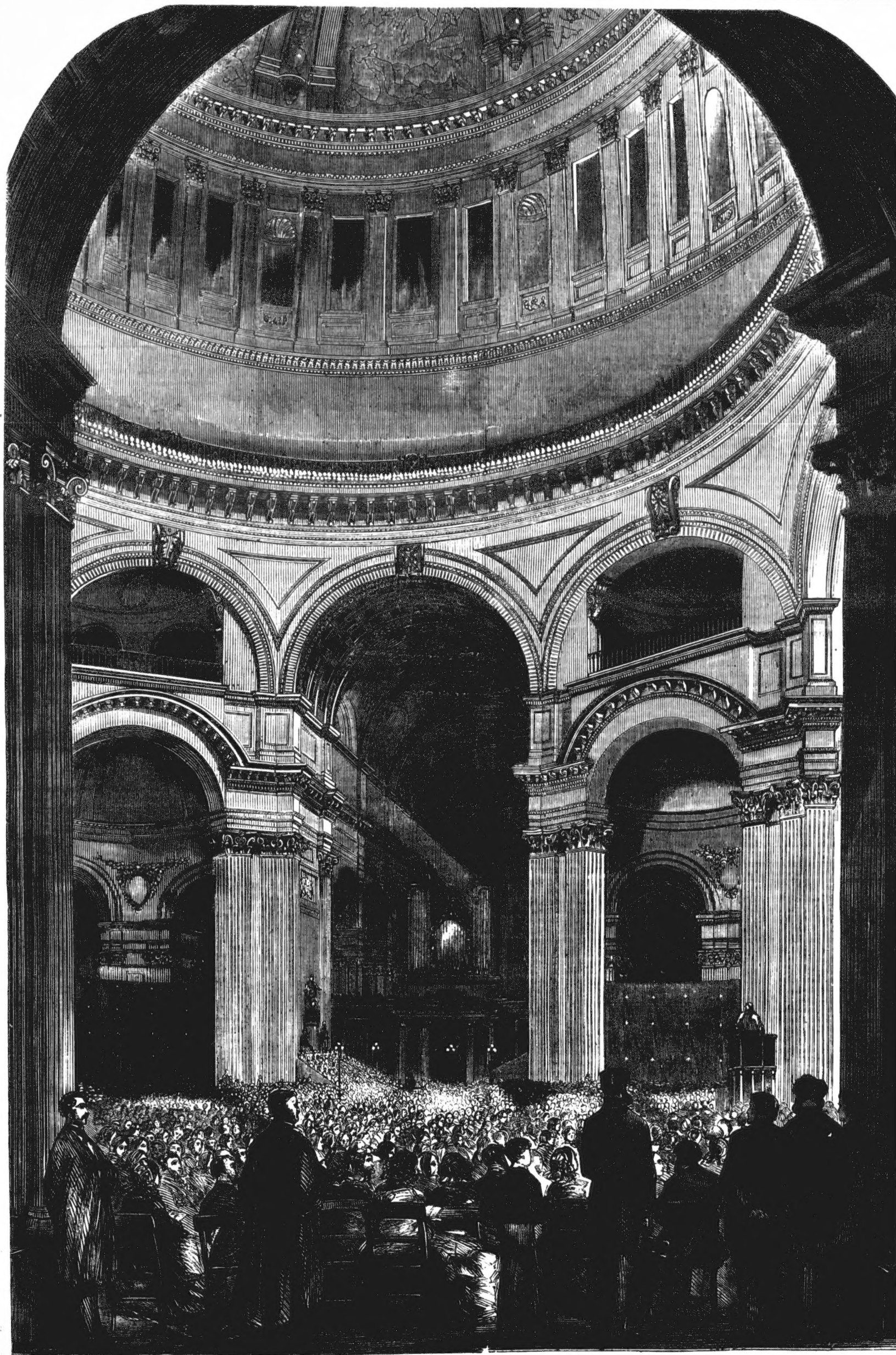
A DINNER AT A FARM-HOUSE IN ALSACE. (See page 228.)

J. Schuler



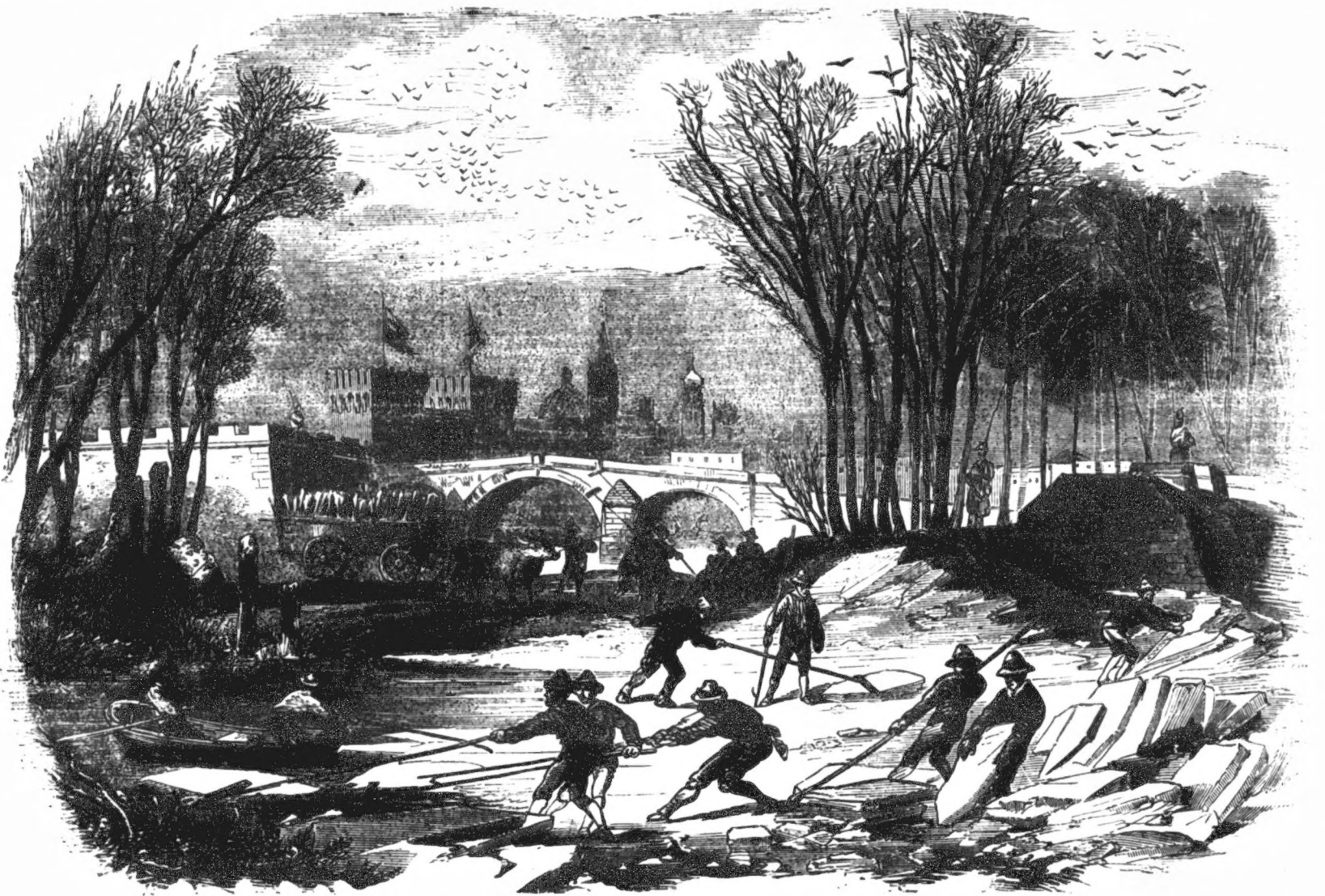


A DINNER AT A FARM-HOUSE IN ALSACE. (See page 228.)



INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL DURING THE EVENING SERVICES. (See page 236.)





COLLECTING ICE IN ITALY.

## ICE COLLECTING.

AMONG the varied occupations of the labouring classes, winter brings with it plenty of remunerative employment to those who might otherwise be suffering from this inclement period of the year. Ice is a commodity for which year by year the demand has been increasing; consequently every opportunity is taken for its collection and storage. Our illustrations represent a busy scene in Italy of persons thus employed, and the ice-houses, of which the city of Paris undertook the erection in the Bois de Boulogne, between the fortifications and the Aut-nil railroad, which were finished in the course of the year 1859, and each season are filled with enormous quantities of ice.

In 1859, 250 carts, one-horsed and two-horsed, and 300 men, the work whereof amounted to 2,500 days for the carts, and 3,000 for the men, were employed in filling the ice-houses. The city of Paris has so arranged as to make its possession of the ice-houses as little of a monopoly as possible. Perhaps that spirit of free-trade which has penetrated the Emperor's palace will also breathe on the Paris corporation; and if even ice warms the corporation into the relaxation of an old exclusive system, we may begin to believe in the downfall of prohibitionism in France.

THE *Official Gazette* of Turin, in a recent article, expresses its conviction that Rome will some day become the capital of Italy, and adds—"We must await this happy result."

## SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE illustration in page 233 represents the performance of evening service in the cathedral of St. Paul's. These services are immensely popular, and some of the best preachers are usually selected to deliver the sermon. Last Sunday, Dr. Alford, Dean of Canterbury, perhaps the most eloquent and impressive divine of the Established Church, preached.

THE official declaration of the poll for the East Kent election on Saturday gave the following numbers:—Dering, 2,777; Knatchbull, 2,690.



ICE-HOUSES IN PARIS.



## CHEVALIER CHARLES LOUIS FARINI.

THE portrait of the Italian statesman we here give is that of one of the most eminent writers of Italy, as well as one of its profoundest politicians. He was born at Russi, in the Roman States, on the 2nd October, 1822. He studied medicine at Bologna with great success, and rapidly gained distinction by his essays on different diseases, and by the share which he took in the editing of several scientific journals. Connected with the political movements of 1841 and 1842, he became an object of suspicion to the Pontifical police, and was obliged to go into exile. He resided successively at Marseilles, Paris, Florence, and Turin, pursuing vigorously his medical studies. When the amnesty of Pius Ninth permitted him to return, he was appointed a professor in the town of Osimo. But the reforms introduced by the Pope having opened to him a political career, he held, one after another, various offices. He was sent on a mission to Charles Albert, King of Sardinia; then the Minister Rossi appointed him Director-General of Health and of Prisons. The Chevalier Farini, who professes moderate opinions in politics, refused to give in his adhesion when the republic was proclaimed, and went to Piedmont, where naturalisation was accorded to him. He was elected deputy a short time afterwards, and the Marquis D'Azeglio introduced him as Minister of Public Instruction into the Cabinet with the formation of which the King had entrusted him.

Many of the energetic measures carried out by Count Cavour are ascribed to Farini's suggestions. When the approach of the allied troops had forced the Duke of Modena to seek a refuge in the Austrian ranks, the Sardinian minister, at the urgent request of the people, confided to the Chevalier Farini the duty of provisionally governing that State.

## A BAD FELLOW.

At the Middlesex Sessions, Benjamin Armitage, 47, was indicted for unlawfully and indecently assaulting Louisa Forse.

Mr. Sleigh, instructed by the Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women, prosecuted; Mr. Poland defended the prisoner.

Mr. Sleigh, in opening the case, said the prisoner was charged with unlawfully and indecently assaulting the prosecutrix, and he might state at the outset that she was a country girl, her parents living at Tollington, in Nottinghamshire, who was there seduced by a man in her father's employ, and she came to London to be confined, in order to hide the consequences of her misfortune. After her confinement she advertised in the *Times* for a situation as wet nurse, and in consequence of this advertisement the prisoner called upon the address given, saw the prosecutrix, and represented himself as a medical man, and that he was desirous of engaging her to act as wet nurse to the baby of a lady of title. Under pretence of introducing her to the lady, he induced her to accompany him to a house in Hermes-street, Euston-road, which proved to be a house of ill-fame, and there committed the assault complained of. Fortunately, the landlady of the house where the girl was living had some suspicion of the prisoner's intentions, and sent another lodger to watch them; who, having satisfied himself of the character of the house to which the prosecutrix had been taken, gave the prisoner into custody immediately he quitted the house. Before he gave the prisoner into custody he took the precaution of having a witness, and he went to the house where the prosecutrix was lodging, and brought the mistress of the house back with him. This witness upbraided the prisoner with his conduct, upon which he was followed and given into custody, but before the prisoner had offered to recompense her if she would let him go. There were other facts which he should lay before the jury, and if they believed the evidence they would have no alternative but to find the prisoner guilty.

Louisa Forse said, on the 16th of December the prisoner called upon her and told her he had got a situation for her as a wet nurse with a lady of title in Claremont-square, and that she was to go with him to see the lady. They did not go far until they came to a house where he told her the lady lived. He knocked at the door, which was opened, and they went to a room on the second-floor, but they had no sooner got into the room than the prisoner looked the door, and offered her a sum of money if she would agree to his wishes. The witness then proceeded to describe minutely a struggle which took place between them for nearly half an hour, but she at length got out of the room followed by the prisoner. Mrs. Rumball and Mr. Redding were at the door when she got down, and he was soon after given into custody.

Ann Rumball and George Redding corroborated this evidence. George Baldock, police-sergeant, G 1, said he was in charge of the station-house in Bagnigge-wells-road on the evening of the 16th of December, when the prisoner was brought in by police-constable Henry Mills Sharpe, G 249. The prisoner begged the prosecutrix to forgive him. He (witness) knew the house No. 31, Hermes-street, and it was a house of disreputable character.

Mr. Poland cross-examined the witnesses, and afterwards, at some length, addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty" of an indecent assault. Mr. Sleigh, in answer to a question from the Assistant-Judge, said that inquiries had been made, and the result was the discovery of two facts—one was, that the prisoner was a watch and chronometer maker; and the other, that he was a married man, with a wife who would not live with him on account of his ill-treatment.

The Assistant Judge addressed the prisoner, and said it had been contended by his advocate that this girl had consented to go with the prisoner to the house in question, and that she was a willing agent in the matter, but it was shown that he was a married man with a grown up family, and his wife had written to him a letter which would do credit to a woman in any station of life. Taking, therefore, the statement of his counsel, it might have a certain effect in a court of law, but in a court of morality it had no effect whatever; and he thought the society which had instituted the prosecution had done good service to the public in having brought it before them. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.

THE *Norfolk News* states that an aged couple, with their six children, were ejected, on the Saturday of Christmas week, from their huts in Elveden, four miles from Thetford. The motive was to prevent the poor creatures from becoming chargeable to the Union of Mildenhall, in which Elveden is situate, and to drive them to find a home in Thetford. They refused to go, and preferred to lie by the roadside, and risk perishing. And there, for several days and nights, they did lie, and none dare to help them, except by stealth, through fear of those who desired to get rid of the burdensome family.



CHEVALIER FARINI.

## REPRISALS.

THE New Orleans correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes as follows:—"Your readers will probably remember that when General Weitzel so successfully and thoroughly drove the rebel forces out of the Opelousas country, and restored the richest sections of the national authority, he found in the camp at Bayou des Allemands the records of a court-martial, showing that seven of our soldiers had been tried for treason, convicted, obliged to dig their own graves, and then shot. The men had been enlisted in New Orleans for the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, and were stationed at Bayou des Allemands, our extreme outpost, when they were cut off from the main body, and surrendered to a considerable force. The seven men who were shot were recognised by the enemy as residents of New Orleans, and were at once charged with treason, with the result just mentioned. General Butler was greatly provoked, and resolved on retaliation. Two of the five officers composing the court-martial were caught, and fourteen of the highest officers of the prisoners now in our hands are held as hostages for the future action of the rebel Government. This list of fourteen is headed by Brigadier-General Clarke, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Baton Rouge. General Butler then sent a flag of truce to General Pemberton, commanding Confederate forces in Louisiana, stating that unless the rebel Government disavow the act, and give up the other three members of the court-martial, he should certainly shoot the fourteen officers held as hostages. The two members of the court-martial whom we have in custody are as sure to be hung as they can be certain of any human probability."

MURDER IN ANGLESEA.—At the secluded village of Pencarniog, nine miles from Holyhead, a frightful murder has been perpetrated. It appears that a man named Rowland Owen, a member of the Anglesea County Militia, was seen by a police-constable crossing the field with a gun under his arm. His strange gait and suspicious appearance caused the officer to walk up to him to make certain inquiries. Owen at once placed himself in a threatening attitude, and, pointing the bore of his gun at the officer, remarked that if the latter approached him within ten yards he would shoot him. The officer withdrew, but still kept his eye on Owen. The same evening, at ten o'clock, Owen went into a tailor's house, and without any apology walked up-stairs and crept through a small hole to a confined attic, where he remained until midnight. The family felt a little anxious about their unexpected and uninvited guest, and calling in a friend of theirs, and of their lodger, named Hugh Jones, desired him to assist them in getting Owen out of their house. He declined to move. Hugh Jones, contrary to the wishes of the family, went up to Owen, and directly the report of a gun was heard. Jones came down, and immediately fell dead on the floor, having been shot through the heart by Owen. At the inquest, it was proved that Owen and Hugh Jones were particular friends, and the prisoner stated that he had no ill-feeling towards the unfortunate deceased, and that the trigger was but accidentally pulled by him. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," and Owen was removed to Beaumaris Gaol to await the spring assizes.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.—The *Cincinnati Inquirer* says:—"Dr. W. McCarthy was in attendance on a lady aged sixty-nine years, on Thursday night last, who gave birth to a fine boy. The father of the child is seventy-four years old. Mother and child are doing well. This is a remarkable phenomenon, and has created much discussion among the physicians of the city. Old people who are without children have good grounds to take fresh courage and be hopeful."

SELKIRK.—EXTRAORDINARY MISTAKE.—On Wednesday evening last, a strange mistake occurred with the 7.45 p.m. train. The driver, thinking all was right, started as usual at the hour for Galashiels. On arriving at Lindean Station, however, he was rather surprised by the station-master asking him where the train was; and on looking back saw to his amazement that he had only the engine and tender and a single truck attached, the passenger carriages having been left behind.—*Border Advertiser*.

In 1860, one in every 3,404 slaves in the United States was insane, one in every 4,900 was a deaf mute, and one in every 2,603 was an idiot.

## SPEECH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif was opened on Monday by the Emperor, who, in the course of his speech, said:—

"The Legislative Body is about to commence its last session. To have anticipated the term fixed by the constitution would have been, in my opinion, an act of ingratitude towards the Chamber, of mistrust towards the country. The times have passed when it was thought necessary to take advantage of a happy incident to make sure of the votes of a restricted number of electors. At the present day, when every one is aware that the masses no longer possess the restlessness of former times, convictions do not change at the slightest breath which seems to agitate the political atmosphere. It is a usual thing to suspect in the acts of Sovereigns some secret motive or some mysterious combination. Yet my policy has always been simply to increase the prosperity of France and her moral preponderance without abusing and without weakening the power placed in my hands; to maintain abroad, within the limits of right and of treaties, the legitimate aspirations of nations towards a better position; to develop our commercial relations with those countries towards which we are drawn closer by a greater community of interests; to erase from diplomatic parchments the old questions of litigation, so as to obviate all pretexts of misunderstanding; to insist, finally, upon a full reparation for any insult offered to our flag, for any prejudice against our countrymen. Our arms have defended the independence of Italy without tampering with revolution—without altering, after the day of battle, our friendly relations with our adversaries even for a day—without abandoning the Holy Father, whom our honour and our past engagements bound us to support. Commercial treaties have been, or are on the eve of being, concluded with England, Belgium, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland. Finally, expeditions to China, Cochinchina, and Mexico prove that there are not any countries, no matter how far distant, where any attempt against the honour of France remains unpunished. Such facts could not be accomplished without complications. Duty always advances through danger. Nevertheless, France has been increased by two provinces. The barriers which separated us from our neighbours have been removed; a vast territory has been thrown open to our activity in the far East; and, what is better than conquests, we have acquired claims to the sympathy of the inhabitants, without losing the confidence and the esteem of the Governments. During the years recently passed I have been

enabled to have personal interviews with most of the reigning Sovereigns, and from those interviews friendly relations have arisen which are so many guarantees for the peace of Europe. This peace cannot be disturbed by the events which have just taken place in Greece. This brief sketch of the past is a guarantee to you for the future, and, despite the pressure of counteracting events and of opposing opinions, I hope that you will admit that I have always unflinchingly followed the same line of conduct. As more particularly regards our position at home, I have endeavoured, on the one hand, by a complete amnesty, to obliterate, as far as I could, the remembrance of our civil discords; and, on the other hand, to increase the importance of the great bodies of the State. To reduce our expenses, the army and navy estimates have been considerably diminished. The indirect revenues show a continual increase, from the simple fact of the general increase of prosperity, and the condition of the empire would be flourishing if the war in America had not dried up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. The forced stagnation of labour has caused in many districts an amount of destitution which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will be asked from you for the support of those who with resignation submit to the effects of a misfortune which it is not in our power to put a stop to. Nevertheless, I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but, the great maritime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference."

A HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN'S AFTERNOON.—The staff of the great hospitals is utterly insufficient to allow of their performing themselves the work allotted to them. . . . We discover every now and then a conscientious physician, who tries to do his work. We once calculated this work up in a particular instance. At half-past six in the evening the Esculapian bed was putting on his overcoat to return home; he had taken his seat in a wooden-bottomed chair at one p.m. For five and a half hours he had sat there, ringing his bell, calling out "Come in," examining his patients, and writing prescriptions, without a break. In the course of that period he had counted 4,480 strokes of the heart, listened to 86 chests, looked at 190 tongues, asked 1,120 questions, written 336 separate recipes, 11 certificates for clubs, 3 certificates of deaths, and brief notes in the hospital books of 29 new patients, giving their age, sex, occupation, duration of illness, residence, and disease. Altogether he had given advice gratis to 224 people, and remarked that he fell short of his usual number. Shall we describe the man at the end of his day's work? He was so pale that he might have played *Ghost* to *Hamlet* in broad sunlight. He was a little deaf on one side from the frequent use of the stethoscope; one of his fingers were sore from percutting; his eyes were weary; his back ached intensely; his head was heavy, and his voice was hoarse and tremulous. He had a misgiving that at the close of his work he had written a prescription for one patient on another patient's letter, and was dreadfully put out to find that, right or wrong, the patients had gone off with their medicines. As he passed out of the hospital nine persons whom he had never seen in his life waited to ask him privately his solemn opinion as to cases some of which had not been before him for weeks, and of which he had no more recollection than of Adam. His face of white despair conveyed to the anxious listeners meanings of which he had not the remotest conception. When he got away from them all, there were still three long miles yawning between himself and his dinner.—*Social Science Review*.

THE COMING MAN.—The *New York Tribune* states that a telegram was recently despatched to the Federal army directing to whom the command of a brigade was to be entrusted, and that the operator at the telegraph station declared the person to be Amjyrd-kowasejcw Deabxpoop.

BIRTH OF FOUR LION CUBS.—Yesterday forenoon the lioness Victoria, belonging to Manders' menagerie, presently exhibiting in Nicholson-street, gave birth to four cubs. The young animals are said to be very fine specimens of the leoline family, and will form a valuable acquisition to the collection. We understand that the lioness and her progeny are "doing well."—*Edinburgh Courier*.



## Literature.

## COMPLETE TALES.

## GLENGORROCH: A TRADITION OF THE FORTY-FIVE.

THE clan of Glengoroch had long been staunch adherents of the ill-starred house of Stuart, and in 1715 their chieftain had fallen a victim to his Jacobitism, when an ineffectual struggle was made by a descendant of that family to regain the sovereignty of Britain. After his decease, the chieftainship devolved on his only son, Evan, then about thirty years of age, but who, for prudential motives, had been left at home by his father on the outbreaking of the insurrection, though he yielded not even to him in his attachment to the survivors of that race, or in the ardour of his Jacobitical principles. With his years his zeal for the cause in which his father had suffered seems to have proportionally increased, since, after the death of his lady, who left him one beautiful daughter, we find him manifesting so intense an interest in its behalf, as to be paying frequent visits to the exiled monarch at his mock court of St. Germain. Perhaps the severity of the Government, by which the extensive possessions of his ancestors had been reduced within the narrow compass of a few acres of waste and barren land, contributed not a little to keep alive this devotion to the cause of the Stuarts, by exciting within him a corresponding hatred and spirit of revenge against the reigning family of Brunswick. Be this as it may, we are certain that when Prince Charles Edward, thirty years subsequently to the unsuccessful attempt made by his father, landed in the north to commence a new struggle for the de-thronement of King George, he found no one more ready to aid in his enterprise than the poor, but proud-spirited chieftain of Glengoroch.

It was on a fine, still evening, in the autumn of 1745, that the clansmen of Glengoroch, with their aged chieftain at their head, marched from the Highland glen of that name, to share the fortune of Prince Charles Edward, who had reared his standard on the heath of Glenfinnan. Their wives and children were collected in groups on the side of the Gorroch Mountain, in order to enjoy as long a view as possible of the "tartaned warriors." The anxious though somewhat proud interest with which they gazed on their departing kinsmen deepened in proportion as the distance between them was magnified: and when at length an abrupt winding of the glen carried them one by one from their sight, a simultaneous shriek, or rather yell, burst from the female multitude. Then, having gazed for some time on the particular object of their affection, they hastily pressed their weeping children to their bosoms, and slowly began to move down the declivity of the mountain to their hamlet in the vale below, to muse in silence on the strange enterprise that was taking their relatives "awa frae the land o' the mountain and heather;" while Lady Helen, the daughter of their chieftain, returned, returned in sorrow to the old castle or tower of Glengoroch, which reared its high and somewhat dilapidated turrets on the summit of a precipitous cliff, that projected from the northern side of the mountain.

With the proceedings of Prince Charles, after his being joined by the Glengoroch and other disaffected clans, our readers are too well acquainted to require any further information from us. They will recollect that, on the evening prior to the battle of Preston, the royal army under the command of Sir John Cope lay encamped on that wide and then barren plain which extends between the village of Tranet and the sea; whereas the insurgent forces occupied the gentle slope of a hill a little northward of that village—an extensive and intricate morass, which has now disappeared under the improvements of modern agriculture, stretching between them. Thus were the rival armies situated on the wet and foggy night of the 20th of September, 1745, awaiting the approach of the dawn to commence the onset. The hardy mountaineer, accustomed to deeds of slaughter and bloodshed, lay wrapped in his tartan plaid on the bare ground in profound repose; while many a less courageous Lowlander, who had either joined in the enterprise in a fit of enthusiasm, or from a fit of retaliation, engendered by wrongs received from those in authority, heard the cry of the sentinels as they changed guard, and viewed the watchfires blazing on the plain, with feelings of a far from pleasing kind.

On that night, as the chieftain of Glengoroch sat in his tent, after his brother officers had retired to their slumbers, meditating on the probable issue of the morrow's engagement, there entered the form of an aged Highlander, accoutred in a full suit of armour; but his body was bowed down with the weight of years, and the sword which hung unsheathed by his side was reddened with gore, that flowed in a dark purple stream from his many wounds. His face was unearthly pale, his features being contracted into a convulsive grin, rather, however, betokening a feeling of acute pain than displeasure. The spectre, (for such it was), glided towards the spot where the chieftain was sitting, and then, fixing his lustreless eye upon him, pronounced in a sepulchral tone—"Glengoroch prepare, for thy hour is coming! Ere the morrow's sun hath set, the last chieftain of Glengoroch shall be no more!"—and, as the voice died away, the figure became gradually more and more indistinct, till it almost disappeared. At first, the chieftain had tried to speak, and ask the officer, whom he then conceived the apparition to be, the cause of so unexpected a visit; when suddenly the idea of his being in the presence of Dhorach nan Dhu, the mysterious being who was supposed to preside over the destinies of his race, flashed upon his mind, and rendered every effort for some time abortive; though his mind remained little more affected than might be attributed to surprise at so strange a sight. During the vision, he sat boldly

gazing on the spectre, and, instead of appearing alarmed or daunted at the appalling annunciation, a smile of sadness played upon his aged features; and, on regaining his speech, just as the apparition was gliding out of sight, he calmly exclaimed—"Spectre! phantom! or whoever thou art who hast thus kindly come to warn me of my approaching doom, depart not, I pray thee, till thou hast foretold me what shall be the destiny of the heiress of our house, that when the fal' blow shall fall upon his head, Glengoroch may die in peace!"

While he spoke the spectre entirely vanished; but at the further end of the apartment the figure of a lady in tears, and in deep mourning, was seen approaching a gloomy convent, at the portal of which stood a train of nuns, attired in the unostentatious garb of the sisterhood. As the lady entered the convent, the tent resounded with the solemn tones of the organ, which ceased when the novice and the nuns disappeared and the gates were closed. Glengoroch sat for sometime, with his eyes riveted to the spot where the vision had melted away, engaged in deep thought. At length he gave utterance to the painful emotions which overcame him at the latter apparition:—"And is it even so? Are thus all my high fancies to be blasted for ever? And is it to be thus that the last remnant of Glengoroch! Alas! my poor child—how are all thy father's proud hopes and wishes for thy happiness in a moment departed, and the heart which could have smiled on its own misfortunes made to weep tears of blood for thine!"

During the remainder of the night he continued to pace backward and forward, his mind engrossed by the most melancholy reflections. The dawn at last began to break; and his musings were interrupted by his old and faithful domestic, Dugald Glen, a Lowlander by birth, but whose long servitude had caused him to be considered by his master rather in the light of a confidant than an ordinary serving man. He entered the tent with a smile on his countenance, which was speedily dispelled, as he observed that of his master overcast with a look of unusual sadness. Without paying much attention to the old man, who had now intruded himself into his presence, Glengoroch continued his perambulations, engaged in the same gloomy reverie as previously to Dugald's appearance. By this time daylight had advanced so far as to render the torch, which continued to blaze upon the heathy floor of the apartment, altogether superfluous. This quickly attracted Dugald's notice, who remarked, as he extinguished the blazing faggot, that it was "neither mair nor less than sinnin' ains mercies to use baith day an' torchlight at the same time;" and this he did in a louder tone of voice than usual, chiefly from a view of arousing his master from his reveries, that he might ascertain what had given rise to the painful reflections, which, from long experience of his habits, he readily saw were passing in the chieftain's mind. The latter, at the loud exclamation of Dugald, turned hastily round, and speedily assuming his wonted smile, said to the venerable valet, "Bo, Dugald, you are early a-foot—you, for one, seem determined not to be backward in the fight. How goes the time, Dugald? Is the Prince a-start yet? And how are our English friends looking this morning?"

"Please your honour," replied Dugald, bowing respectfully, "the sun is just beginning to keek out frae the clouds owre Berwick law: an' as for the prince, he's been runnin' frae as tent to anither this half-hour, an' I doubt na will be wi' your grace i' the crack o' a nut-shell; and when I can be the Southrons were puttin' out their fires, and seemed to be in an unco flurry. But, i' the name o' the Holy Virgin, what's makin' you look so pale an' fearsome? I declare your cheeks are as white as a snaw-ba, or a sliced turnip. It canna be that your honour's fear'd for the day's work; but abins you may find yourself owre weak to fight at your time o' life, an' nae wonder?"

"Fear hath ever been a stranger to the heart of our race, Dugald," rejoined the chieftain, reassuming the thoughtful look which had been dispelled by the appearance of his attendant; "and at no period during my long life did I feel myself more able or willing to wield my sword manfully than to-day. But if my face be, as you say, paler than usual, it is owing neither to fear nor weakness: other and weightier causes are required to drive the colour from my cheeks, and, alas! there have been sent enough to curdle every drop of blood in my veins. But thou knowest them not, Dugald, and it is better thou shouldst not, for thine old eyes will, mayhap, have closed in death ere the last event come to pass."

Any further controversy on this distressing subject was arrested by a slight tap at the door, at which, almost instantly, Prince Charles entered between two Highlanders, who placed themselves by his side. He wore a blue velvet bonnet, surmounted by the famous "white cockade," and a tartan coat, with the star of St. Andrew on his breast. A blue sash, embroidered with gold, hung gracefully over his shoulder; while at his side dangled a massy silver-hilted broadsword. His countenance was lightened up with a smile; and immediately he began to discourse with the chieftain respecting the approaching contest. During this interview, the latter seemed to have regained his former spirits, smiling, and even laughing, at the humorous remarks with which the Prince's conversation, as usual, abounded. Ere long they sallied out together, joined the rest of the officers, held a council of war, and resolved to attack the enemy immediately.

The mist, hovering in dense clouds over the intervening morass, prevented either army from distinctly observing the movements of the other; so that, by the aid of a person well acquainted with the ground, the troops of Prince Charles were enabled to cross the marsh without observation, and to draw themselves up in order of battle. A scene of bustle and confusion pervaded the royal army, when the terrific yell, whereby the Highlanders commenced the attack, too truly proved that the hedge which they fancied they saw before them, gradually becoming more and

more conspicuous as the day approached, was none other than the armed host of the enemy. Short but decisive was the conflict that followed. The hardy Highlanders, with the fury of a winter's torrent rushing down their mountain glens, fiercely assaulted the foe, and, in five or six minutes, routed and put them to flight. Then, amid the groans of the dying warriors, rose the joyful shout of "God save King James! the Stuart for ever!"

After the battle, the field presented, as might have been expected, a most melancholy and disgusting spectacle—strewn with the mangled bodies of the slain, who had fallen under the tremendous broadsword. The few surviving retainers of Glengoroch sought out from the lifeless bodies of their clansmen that of their venerated master, which was pierced with many a wound. During the engagement, he had fought bravely at the head of his own undisciplined group of mountaineers. The last charge was made. Glengoroch rejoiced in the expectation of victory, and the prophecy of Dhorach seemed unlikely to be realized. And victory came—but the chieftain was pierced with a bullet which stretched him on the plain—and on that now cursed spot where he fell, a stately hawthorn tree, that has braved the storms of upwards of ninety winters, points out to the passing traveller the place where in peace he rests from his warfare: a solitary mound near it marks the lowly sepulchre of his faithful domestic, Dugald Glen, and the greater part of the ill-fated clan of Glengoroch.

On the evening of that day whose morn had proved so fatal to her parent, did the fair Helen leave the tower of Glengoroch, with the intention of visiting the hamlet, to ascertain if any intelligence had arrived of the proceedings of the Prince; but so occupied was her mind with forebodings relative to the success of the enterprise wherein her father had embarked his life and fortunes, that she strayed in a different direction, though a wild and trackless ravine, utterly unconscious, or at any rate heedless, whither she wandered.

Over this rugged path did she continue her course, notwithstanding the many obstacles which impeded her progress, till her further advance was stayed by her arrival on the margin of the deep lake of Gorroch, whose placid bosom was then illumined by the pale rays of the moon. As she gazed on its tranquil waters, slumbering in all the beauty of an autumn eve, the anxious feelings which previously harassed her mind became gradually subdued. Regardless of the hour and the solitude of the spot, she seated herself on a fragment of rock, which lay on the margin of the lake, and continued, if not to admire, at least to be soothed by the calm scene before her.

At length, however, her attention was irresistibly distracted from the subject that had given rise to her moonlight excursion, on observing, at about sixty or seventy yards from her, a sudden burst of flame arise from a small island, whereon mouldered the ruins of a chapel within whose vaults had been deposited, for ages, the ashes of the chieftains of Glengoroch.

Utterly at a loss to account for so strange a circumstance, and possessed of a mind impressed from her earliest childhood by the wild legends and superstitions which then had, as they still have, a powerful sway over the feelings of the Highlanders, it will not be wondered at that a sort of dread overcame her at the sight. It increased, as the moon became once more obscured by a dense mass of clouds; the dark interval being rendered yet more dismal by the terrific glare in which the whole of the trees upon the island were speedily enveloped. Motionless, she sat with her eyes fixed, in fearful gaze, upon the towering conflagration, which appeared to be fast consuming the spot that had ever been held sacred by the natives of that wild region, till the lake, and the hills in whose bosom it reclined, became once more irradiated by the more genial light of the moon.

No sooner had the clouds floated from before her round disk than the pale Helen descried a form, apparently of mortal mould, gliding upon the surface of the water, and nearing the spot where she sat. She had just time to observe that neither boat nor oars were required to carry this mysterious intruder on her solitude to the shore, and to infer that none other than Dhorach nan Dhu, of whom she had heard much, but whom she had never before seen, was approaching, before terror overcame her, and she swooned.

On arriving within a few yards of the damsel, he halted; and, looking long and steadfastly on her pale features, his withered countenance assumed a look of pity, as he uttered to himself, in Gaelic, "And has it at length fallen upon Dhorach nan Dhu to pronounce to the fairest maiden of these mountains the fate which has long been hovering over her father's race? Now is my father's son the most wretched of beings. Oh! blame me not, lady; for even now methinks I see an upbraiding look distort thy most beautiful of countenances."

Thus far had his soliloquy proceeded, when the object to whom it related, probably startled by the loud tone of the speaker, or supernaturally influenced, raised her head from the position into which it had fallen on the occurrence of the syncope, and, strange as it may appear, now looked with composure upon the being whose very approach had well-nigh bereft her of life. A pause ensued, ascribable, probably, on the part of the one, to a certain incapability of utterance which has uniformly been supposed to overcome mortals when in the presence of beings of "more than human mould" (and of the ethereal essence of Dhorach nan Dhu it may readily be supposed Lady Helen did not harbour the slightest doubt)—and, on the part of the other, to an unwillingness to perform the painful duty which devolved upon him as the seer who presided over the destinies of Glengoroch.

Turning, at length, half round, and pointing to the flaming pile in the midst of the lake, he continued, "Lady of Gorroch, seest thou yonder flame, in which is consuming the spot where the ashes of thy ancestors repose? Thy father and

the clan thou sawest march forth from these glens shall need no such resting-place! They and he from whom thou art sprung have found a sepulchre on the battle-field of the Lowlander; and there in peace shall the last chieftain of Glengoroch rest from his warfare! The work of Dhorach nan Dhu is now at a close; and with yonder expiring flame," continued he, still pointing to the island where the fire was now nearly extinguished, "shall perish the seed of thy father's clan!"

Having thus spoken, he plunged head-foremost into the lake, and the reverberation of one solitary shriek among the surrounding caverns and glens rang the death-knell of Dhorach nan Dhu.

How or when, after the above awful meeting with Dhorach nan Dhu, Lady Helen reached the tower of Glengoroch, the tradition, from which we have derived the incidents of our tale, leaves us uninformed. Certain it is that from that period her health and beauty began to wane, notwithstanding all the efforts of those who lent their skill to effect a cure; and that, prior to entering a foreign convent, not many months afterwards, such as were familiar with her traced, in the incoherence of her discourse, which always had reference to that fatal meeting, a lamentable failure in the faculties of her mind.

## THE PAINTER'S GRAVE.

Where shall the sunbeams play?  
Where shall the sunbeams light?  
For him who bade them stay,  
With hand of power and might—  
Upon the painter's grave.

Where the stormy pageant rise,  
And the harmless lightnings fly?  
Where the magician lies  
That fix'd them in the sky—  
Before the painter's grave.

Where shall the flow'rets shed  
Sweet odours? O'er his earth  
Who from their lowly bed  
Gave them immortal birth—  
Upon the painter's grave.

Where shall the aged rest,  
And own one friend he found,  
That thought grey hairs were best,  
And age like holy ground?  
Upon the painter's grave.

Where shall the maiden meek,  
Whose beauty would not die,  
Go lean her pensive cheek,  
Or look with gentle eye?  
Upon the painter's grave.

A LINE OF BATTLE.—You often read about "a line of battle," and, we dare say, think that the two armies stand in two lines; but it is not so. The army is divided into divisions, and there are often great gaps between the divisions. They are posted in positions, or in commanding places—that is, on hills, or in woods, or on the banks of streams, in places where they will be best able to resist or attack the enemy. The divisions are usually so placed that they can support one another. You can understand a line of battle pretty well, by imagining a regiment here on a hill, another down in a valley, a third in a piece of woods, with artillery and cavalry placed in the best positions. If you want to make it more real, when you are out in the fields or pastures, with the hills all around, just imagine that the enemy is over on yonder hill, with ten thousand men and twenty pieces of artillery. You are general, and have an equal number. The enemy will come down that road, spread out into the field, or creep up through the woods and attack you. You can't exactly tell how many men he will send on the right, or how many on the centre, or how many on the left, so you must arrange your forces to support each other. Then, to shift it, you are to attack him. You don't know how his troops are arranged, for he keeps them concealed as well as he can. You don't want many of your men killed, but do want to win a victory. Now there is a chance for you to try your skill in planning a line of battle. You must place your artillery where it will do the most damage, and receive the least from the enemy. You must move your infantry so that they will not be cut off by the enemy before they get near enough to cut them up in return. You see that it is no small thing to be a general. These are great responsibilities.

THINK OF IT.—It is strange that the experience of so many ages should not make us judge more solidly of the present and of the future, so as to take proper measures in the one for the other. We dote upon this world as if it were never to have an end, and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.

THE "HOUSE OF MOURNING."—Turn in hither for a moment. Behold a dead man ready to be carried out, the only son of his mother, and she a widow. Perhaps a more affecting spectacle—a kind and indulgent father of a numerous family, lies breathless—snatched away in the strength of his age—torn in an evil hour from his children and the bosom of a disconsolate wife. Under what levity and dissipation of heart such objects catch our eyes, they catch likewise our attentions, collect and call home our scattered thoughts, and exercise them with wisdom. A transient scene of distress, such as is here sketched, how soon does it furnish materials to set the mind at work! how necessarily does it engage it to the consideration of the miseries and misfortunes, the dangers and calamities to which the life of man is subject! By holding up such a glass before it, it forces the mind to see and reflect upon the vanity, the perishing condition and uncertain tenure of everything in this world. From reflections of this serious cast, how insensibly do the thoughts carry us farther! and from considering what we are—what kind of a world we live in and what evils befall us in it, how naturally do they set us to look forward at what possibly we shall be! For what kind of world we are intended—what evils may be befall us there—and what provision we should make against them here, whilst we have time and opportunity. Hence it is, that "it is better go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting."



## Varieties.

WHAT is the best line to lead a man with? crino-lino.

EVERY heart has a secret drawer, the spring of which is only known to the owner.

WHILE his mother lives, a man has one friend on earth who will not desert him when he is needy. Her affection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

PLAIN TRUTH—Every man has in his own life foibles enough—in his own mind troubles enough—in the performance of his duties deficiency enough—in his fortunes evils enough—without minding other people's business.

THREE LEVALLERS—The vanity of those distinctions on which mankind pride themselves will be sufficiently apparent, if we consider the three places in which all men must meet on the same level—at the foot of the cross, in the grave, and at the judgment bar.

CONGENIALITY—Congeniality! what is it but the genial sense of appreciation, united to sympathy, for which all the world is yearning? And well may mankind seek that inspiring, rejoicing influence. In a congenial atmosphere even a dull, contracted nature is vivified and enlarged, while a spirit that has height and breadth expands and develops beyond its own recognition. All its powers are vitalized and strengthened and called into their most puissant activity. The pulses beat tunelessly—the brain has a sparkling clearness—discordant emotions are quiescent—a delicious serenity pervades the whole being, and the mantle of universal love envelops all creation.

PAIN—Let us not be impatient of pain, call her hard names and make wry faces at her—if we can help it. Let us not forget that she is the true protector, the guardian angel of the body. Who else would tell us when we are eating, or drinking, or working to our hurt, when a priceless member is suffering from harm or destruction, or even when death is attacking our vitals? Who else gives the alarm when sharp disease invades the organs of life, and, as the foe advances, sounds louder and louder her importunate cry for succour? The anguish is friendly! If this only warning, which will be heard in spite of everything, were silenced, and all went on comfortably with us to the last, we should die like sheep, without warning or one effort at self-preservation. We are proverbially ungrateful to our best friends, especially those who tell us unpleasant truths, and none more utterly thankless than the Angel Pain.

WHO IS OLD?—A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe he will be doing for himself, his neighbour, or for posterity. Almost to the last hour of his life, Washington was at work. So were Franklin and Young and Howard and Newton. The vigour of their lives never decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to suppose we must lay down and die because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; not the day labourer in science, art, or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away, and the springs of life to become motionless; on whose hand the hours drag heavily, and to whom all things wear the garb of gloom. Is he old? should not be put; but is he active? can he breathe freely and move with agility? There are scores of grey-headed men we should prefer in any important enterprise, to those young gentlemen who fear and tremble at approaching shadows, and turn pale at a lion in their path, at a harsh word or a frown.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.—One of the meanest things a young man can do, and it is not at all of uncommon occurrence, is to monopolize the time and attention of a young girl for a year, or more, without any definite object, and to the exclusion of other gentlemen, who, supposing him to have matrimonial intentions, absent themselves from her society. This "dog-in-the-manger" way of proceeding should be discontinued and forbidden by all parents and guardians. It prevents the reception of eligible offers of marriage, and fastens on the young lady, when the acquaintance is finally dissolved, the unenviable and unmerited appellation of "flirt." Let all your dealings with young women, young man, be frank, honest, and noble. That many whose education and position in life would warrant our looking for better things, are culpably criminal on these points, is no excuse for your short-comings. That woman is often injured or wronged, through her holiest feelings, adds but a blacker dye to your meanness. Our rule is always safe: Treat every woman you meet as you would wish another man to treat your innocent, confiding sister.

OUT IN THE FIELDS.—If any one would study a marvellously beautiful revelation of the power and goodness of the Creator, let him go out in the fields, when clad in all the splendours of the spring, or when yet more gloriously gamented under the breath of the summer. In the season of the renewal of the life of nature—the time of endless bud and blossom, types of resurrection and immortality—what other page so fraught with teachings, to cheer and inspire the soul? Who can go out in the fields and read the lessons of the grasses, and leaves, and flowers, and listen to the canticles of the brooks and birds, and drink in the fresh air and the joyous sunshine, and not feel that there is a God, over-loving and bountiful, who bestows upon man, even here upon the earth, only a little less than paradise? Who can go out in the fields, where every verdant sod is an altar redolent of music and incense, and not feel to worship and adore the great Father who has made the world so beautiful? Out in the fields—O weary, busy, strife-engendering man, go thither and feel the tender, chastening inspirations of the daisies and the lilies—of the lilies, "which neither toil nor spin, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." God be thanked for the unspeakable riches that lie out in the green and flowery fields.

## Wit and Wisdom.

WHO INVENTED MATCHES?—Adam and Eve. MARRIAGE may be defined as love personified. NAME FOR THE DARKEY MINSTRELS—Contraband.

SOUTHERN COTTON, though now imprisoned, will soon be baled out.

The worst bar to a man's success in life is that of the bar-room.

When a pickpocket pulls at your watch, tell him plainly that you have no time to spare.

The man troubled with a severe cold has a spell of personal bad weather.

When may be said to be immoral? When it works on Sundays, and when it gets drunk.

What class of people are most apt to rise early? Ans.—Those who go to bed at 'leven (leaven).

Why must a man without hands be very garrulous? Answer.—Because he cannot hold his tongue.

The man who, in talking to a lady, lays his hand upon her shoulder, may be thought too touching in his remarks.

Ear little to-day, and you will have a better appetite to-morrow—more to eat to-morrow and more to-morrow for eating.

The two most difficult things to conceal are love and drunkenness; words, tones, looks, gestures, gait, all betray them.

"The smiles of home are exceeding pleasant," but there are many people who have good homes, who prefer "smiling" with a friend outside.

The potato rot often shortens the supply; but there is a mania brought on by hunger which does away with the whole crop yearly.

That's So.—A promising young man may do very well, perhaps; but a paying one much better.

MANKIND would not now be content to dwell again in the Garden of Eden, unless there were a market-house, a grocery, a hotel, and a railroad hard by.

TALKING of inalienable rights, has one the right to go into society after eating onions? Is it not a great deal worse than smoking and spitting in public?

WHAT is the difference between attempted homicide and a hog butchery? One is the assault with the intent to kill, the other is a kill with intent to salt.

"Bor, did you know my father got married again last Thanksgiving day?" "No, Tom, I did not. Did he get an old woman?" "No, sir-ee! He got a new one."

NOT KNOCK.—A subscriber to a moral reform paper called at the post-office the other day and inquired if the *Friend of Virtue* had come. "No," replied the postmaster, "there has been no such person here for a long time."

PERPETUAL.—A man up town says he has a little machine in his house which has acquired perpetual motion. It is a very simple contrivance, requires no weights, lines or springs to make it go, but, as it does, and not only will it stop, but, to save his life, he cannot stop it. It is his wife's tongue!

WHICH IS IT?—"I say, boy, whose horse is that you are riding?"—"Why, it's daddy's."—"Who is your daddy?"—"Why, don't you know?"—"He's uncle Peter Jones."—"So you're the son of your uncle; how do you make that out, young man?"—"Well, I don't know 'zactly how 'tis," replied the boy, "but you see daddy got to be a widower, and married mother's sister, who is aunt to Sally, and so he's my uncle now."

HOW IT OUGHT TO END.—"Madam," said a husband to his young wife, in a little altercation, which was sometimes spring up in "the best of families," "when a man and his wife have quarrelled, and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to be the first to advance towards a reconciliation?" "The best-hearted and wisest of the two," said the wife, putting up her rosy mouth for a kiss, which was given with an unctious. She had conquered!

HOW TO BLOW THE NOSE.—To persons afflicted with cold, a gentleman, having at heart the good of his fellow-creatures, announces the following directions for effectually blowing the nose: Pack tightly, in two pieces of combustible paper, a quantity of fine, strong gunpowder sufficient to fill each side entrance to your proboscis; insert them tightly up it, and light the ends, which should be left protruding for the purpose, with a candle. The effect will be instantaneous and perfect.

AGREEABLE BEDFELLOW.—One must be easy in his mind to go to sleep quietly, but what must have been the feelings of the stranger who was sent up-stairs in a Western hotel to sleep with a backwoodsman, who gave him this welcome: "Wa'al, stranger, I have no objection to your sleeping with me, none in the least; but it seems to me the bed's rather narrow for you to sleep comfortable, considerin' how I dream. You see, I am an old trapper, and generally dream of shooting and scalping Indians. Where I stopped night afore last, they charged me five dollars extra, 'cause I happened to whittle up the head-board with my knife while I was dreaming. But you can come to bed, if you like. I feel kinder peaceable to-night."

AN ADJOURNMENT.—The judge of a Western court recently decided a point adverse to a certain lawyer. The lawyer was stubborn, and insisted that the court was wrong. "I tell you that I am right," yelled the court, with flashing eyes. "I tell you that you are not!" retorted the counsel. "Crier," yelled the judge, "I adjourn the court for ten minutes," and then pitched into the counsel, and after a lively little fight, placed him hors de combat, after which business was again resumed; but it was not long before another misunderstanding arose. "Crier," said the court, "we will adjourn this time for twenty minutes;" and he was about to take off his coat, when the counsel said, "Never mind, judge, keep on your coat; the pint is yielded; my thumb's out of joint, and I've sprained my shoulder."

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" " " 24 " " £12 " " " " " 34 " " £18 " " " " " 44 " " £24 " " " " " 54 " " £30 " " " " " 64 " " £36 " " " " " 74 " " £42 " " " " " 84 " " £48 " " " " " 94 " " £54 " " " " " 104 " " £60 " " " " " 114 " " £66 " " " " " 124 " " £72 " " " " " 134 " " £78 " " " " " 144 " " £84 " " " " " 154 " " £90 " " " " " 164 " " £96 " " " " " 174 " " £102 " " " " " 184 " " £108 " " " " " 194 " " £114 " " " " " 204 " " £120 " " " " " 214 " " £126 " " " " " 224 " " £132 " " " " " 234 " " £138 " " " " " 244 " " £144 " " " " " 254 " " £150 " " " " " 264 " " £156 " " " " " 274 " " £162 " " " " " 284 " " £168 " " " " " 294 " " £174 " " " " " 304 " " £180 " " " " " 314 " " £186 " " " " " 324 " " £192 " " " " " 334 " " £198 " " " " " 344 " " £204 " " " " " 354 " " £210 " " " " " 364 " " £216 " " " " " 374 " " £222 " " " " " 384 " " £228 " " " " " 394 " " £234 " " " " " 404 " " £240 " " " " " 414 " " £246 " " " " " 424 " " £252 " " " " " 434 " " £258 " " " " " 444 " " £264 " " " " " 454 " " £270 " " " " " 464 " 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